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AN

ETYMOLOGICAL GLOSSARY.

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AN  
ETYMOLOGICAL GLOSSARY  
OF NEARLY 2500  
ENGLISH WORDS IN COMMON USE  
DERIVED FROM THE  
GREEK.

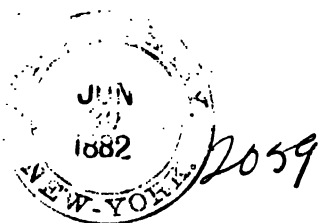
BY  
EDWARD JACOB BOYCE, M.A.,

RECTOR OF HOUGHTON, HAMPS.

London :

GEORGE BELL AND SONS,  
YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1878.



Διδάσκων τις—μανθάνει πλείον.

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## PREFACE.

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I HOPE that this Glossary, with all its omissions and imperfections, will still be found of some use as a handbook for those who have learnt the rudiments of Greek, and for any who take an interest in the intelligent knowledge of their own English tongue.

It would have been easy to increase its bulk by placing after each Greek word its pronunciation in English ; by the insertion of a much larger number of technical and scientific words than will be found in it ; by the addition of numerous obsolete, Anglicized words of purely Greek derivation to be found in the writings (*e.g.*) of the Caroline divines and of poets and prose writers of that and a subsequent date.

To have inserted these obsolete words would have been a work of supererogation on behalf of a comparatively select class of readers who may be supposed to understand their etymology without any help. As regards a more complete technical and scientific vocabulary, I believe there will be found within this Glossary a number of words of this class quite sufficient to enable a thoughtful inquirer and learner to find out for himself any like words with which he may meet in his reading.

With respect to giving each Greek word its equivalent English pronunciation,

I could not have done so consistently with one main

object I have had in view in undertaking the labour of this Glossary. For one chief object has been, to encourage and induce young scholars, and that class of educated men and women who have never learnt, and at present never think of learning Greek (as the phrase is popularly understood), not to rest satisfied until they have acquired that small amount of knowledge of the language which would enable them to *read* a Greek word or sentence, to *look out a word* in a Lexicon, and to *detect* and enjoy the detection of the etymology of those words in their mother tongue which *directly* owe their origin to the mother tongue of the Greeks.

It is for the purpose of assisting such that I have prefixed an Introduction which, if carefully studied (and especially if a little help is given by any one who knows Greek), will, I believe, enable any one of even moderate ability to succeed in this acquirement.

I think that here "a little learning is (*not*) a dangerous thing;" for, as I know by experience, to be able simply to *read* Greek even without understanding it, instead of being a hindrance, has rather become a stepping-stone to a higher and intelligent knowledge of the language for those who have had time and the inclination to know more than the knowledge of the Greek characters.

I value highly an accurate knowledge of accidence and of syntax, and facility of translation and composition in Greek prose and verse: but how many of the so-called educated have ever attained to this? And, notwithstanding the quick march of education, how few of those youths who are examined in English literature have any competent knowledge of the important portion that Greek has contributed to the formation of its language.

My conviction is that very many scholars in our

secondary or middle-class schools of either sex (in which Greek is either not taught at all, or if so, only by an extra payment which discourages the learning of it) might be taught with great advantage the *minimum* which I suggest, and that even such a limited study of Greek as this, while it increased the range of a young scholar's ideas, would give greater interest to the study of his own language.

Nor do I see any reason why intelligent mechanics (in working men's colleges and kindred institutions), who have so far mastered English as to read it fluently, and write it legibly and orthographically, might not acquire, in a very short time, the knowledge of Greek I have specified by the help of a competent teacher.

I have an idea also that the Glossary may prove of interest and even instructive to many of those who are *said* to have learnt Greek, but have not made (and perhaps were never taught to make) use of it to increase their intelligence.

With respect to criticism—I am sure this little work, notwithstanding the labour already bestowed upon it, may be improved by criticism. I hope, however, it may not prove to be so faulty as to deserve unqualified condemnation.

Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus.

Nam neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et mens :

\* \* \* \* \*

Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis

Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,

Aut humana parum cavit natura.

*Ars Poet.* 346, &c.

E. J. B.

HOUGHTON RECTORY,  
December, 1877.



# INTRODUCTION.

## THE GREEK ALPHABET.

THE Greeks borrowed their alphabet from the Phœnicians. It originally consisted of *sixteen* letters, said to have been introduced by Cadmus (a supposed King of Phœnicia or a Pelasgian Divinity), "which is probably a mere mythical personification of the Hebrew word *Kedem*, 'the East.'" Of these sixteen letters, two have been dropped out of the alphabet, namely, *Di-gamma*, or double gamma,  $\text{Ͱ}$  (retained in English and Latin in the *form*, not the *force*—see word Digamma—of *F*), which is replaced by  $\upsilon$  and  $\phi$ ; and *Koppa*,  $\text{ͱ}$  (retained in English and Latin in the form of *Q*, sounded like *k* in such words as *qui*, *picturesque*), replaced by  $\kappa$  and  $\chi$ . Other letters were added in process of time, the last additions being  $\xi$ ,  $\psi$ , and  $\omega$ .

The entire Greek alphabet of *twenty-four* letters, as it now stands, is said to have been first used by the Ionians of Asia Minor, and is formed as follows:—

UNCIAL.	CURSIVE.	ENGLISH.	NAME.	CHARACTER.
A	$\alpha$	a	Alpha	vowel
B	$\beta, \varsigma$	b	Bēta	mute
Γ	$\gamma, \text{Ͱ}$	g	Gamma	mute <sup>1</sup>
Δ	$\delta$	d	Delta	mute

<sup>1</sup> Pronounced *n* when it comes before another  $\gamma$ , or before either of the mutes  $\kappa$  and  $\chi$ . See Remark 1, p. 6.



UNC.	CURS.	ENGLISH.	NAME.	CHARACTER.
E	ε	e	Epsilon	vowel <sup>2</sup>
[Here used to be inserted the obsolete letter <i>Ϝ</i> , di-gamma.]				
Z	ζ	z, or ts, ds	Zēta	double letter <sup>3</sup>
H	η	ē; or double e	Ēta	vowel <sup>4</sup>
Θ	θ	th	Thēta	mute
I	ι	i, j	Iōta	vowel
K	κ	c, k	Kappa	mute <sup>5</sup>
Λ	λ	l	Lambda	semi-vowel or liquid
M	μ	m	Mu or My	semi-vowel or liquid
N	ν	n	Nu or Ny	semi-vowel or liquid
Ξ	ξ	x, cs, ks, gs	Xi	double letter <sup>6</sup>
Ο	ο	ō	O-mīcron	vowel <sup>7</sup>
Π	π	p	Pi	mute <sup>8</sup>
[Here used to be inserted the obsolete letter <i>Ϟ</i> , Koppa, where <i>Q</i> now stands in our English alphabet.]				
P	ρ	r, rh	Rho	semi-vowel or liquid <sup>9</sup>
Σ	σ, s	s	Sigma	semi-vowel <sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *ψῖλος* = bare, so that *ἔψιλον* means *e* without the aspirate or rough breathing.

<sup>3</sup> Formed by *τ* or *δ* compounded with *s*. If it were an English letter, it might be used in spelling such words as *knots* and *needs*.

<sup>4</sup> In the original alphabet of sixteen letters, *H* was the sign of the aspirate, and continues to be an aspirate in the Latin. The sign of the aspirate now is a reversed comma (‘).

<sup>5</sup> Changed into *ξ* before an aspirated vowel.

<sup>6</sup> Formed by *κ* or *γ*, compounded with *s*, like the English *x* (which is compounded of *c*, *g*, or *k* with *s*) in the words *fix* (*fics* or *ficks*) or *example* (*egsample*).

<sup>7</sup> *μικρόν* = small or short.

<sup>8</sup> Changed into *φ* before an aspirated vowel.

<sup>9</sup> An aspirated letter.

<sup>1</sup> The form *σ* is used at the beginning and middle of a word, and *s* at the end, though the latter form sometimes occurs in the middle when the first word of a compound ends in *s*.

UNC.	CURS.	ENGLISH.	NAME.	CHARACTER.
T	τ	t	Tau	mute <sup>2</sup>
Υ	υ	u, y	Upsilon	vowel <sup>3</sup>
Φ	φ	ph	Phi	mute
Χ	χ	ch	Chi	mute
Ψ	ψ	bs, ps	Psi	double letter <sup>4</sup>
Ω	ω	ō	Omega	vowel <sup>5</sup>

These twenty-four letters are not only divided into—

(1.) *Vowels*, α, ε, η, ι, υ, ο, ω.

(2.) *Consonants*, viz. :—

(a.) *Semi-vowels* or *liquids*, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and sibilant σ.

(b.) *Double letters*, ζ, ξ, ψ.

(c.) *Mutes* (which do not form a syllable unless a vowel follows them):—smooth . . . π, κ, τ.  
 medial . . . β, γ, δ.  
 aspirate . . . φ, χ, θ.

[If this list be read vertically, it gives the mutes which have a *p*, *k*, and *t* sound respectively], but some of them are arranged into groups according to the organs required to pronounce them, thus :—

*Labials*, or lip-letters, π, β, φ, μ (*labia* or *labium* = a lip).

*Dentals*, or teeth-letters, τ, δ, θ, λ, ν (*dens*, gen. *dentis* = a tooth).

*Guttural*, or throat-letters, κ, γ, χ (*guttur* = a throat).

N.B.—The mutes of the same organ or class are inter-

<sup>2</sup> Changed into θ before an aspirated vowel.

<sup>3</sup> ψιλός = bare, so that ῥ ψιλόν = υ without the rough breathing or aspirate.

<sup>4</sup> Formed by β or π compounded with σ. If we had such a letter in English, we might use it in such words as *Psalm*, *apse*, *absence*.

<sup>5</sup> μέγα = great or long.

changeable; for  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$  are only different modes of uttering  $\pi$ ; and  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$  so of  $\tau$ ; and  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$  so of  $\kappa$ . Thus in derivation we have *purse* from  $\beta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\sigma\alpha$ , *purple* from  $\pi\omicron\rho\phi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\alpha$ , &c.

The diphthongs are *ai*, *av*, *ei*, *ev*, *ηv*, *oi*, *ou*, *vi*, and are pronounced (in English) as in the words *aisle*, *author*, *eider-down*, *euphony*, *coil*, *spout*, *quite*.

### LETTERS AS NUMERALS.

When used as numerals the Greek letters are distinguished by a dash, as  $\alpha'$ ,  $\beta'$ , &c.

The first five letters of the alphabet, viz. from  $\alpha'$  to  $\epsilon'$ , stand respectively for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

To make up for the lost *di-gamma* the sign  $\varsigma'$ , called *stau* or *stigma*, was used for 6.

The letters from  $\zeta'$  to  $\iota'$  stand respectively for 7, 8, 9, 10.

Then  $\kappa\alpha'$ ,  $\kappa\beta'$ ,  $\iota\gamma'$ ,  $\iota\delta'$ ,  $\iota\epsilon'$ ,  $\iota\varsigma'$ ,  $\iota\eta'$ ,  $\iota\theta'$ , stand for 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

$\kappa'$  = 20, and so  $\kappa\alpha'$  = 21,  $\kappa\beta'$  = 22, and so on to 29.

$\lambda'$  = 30, therefore  $\lambda\alpha'$  = 31, and so on to 39, then  $\mu'$  = 40.

$\nu'$  = 50,  $\xi'$  = 60,  $\omicron'$  = 70,  $\pi'$  = 80, the lost letter (*koppa*)  $\phi'$  = 90,  $\rho'$  = 100.

The remaining letters from  $\sigma'$  to  $\omega'$  are used for the hundreds from 200 to 800. For 900 the Greeks use  $\vartheta$ , an obsolete letter called *sanpi* or *sp*, the reverse of  $\psi$  or *ps*.

For the thousands the dash is placed *beneath* the letter to the left: thus,  $\alpha_1$  = 1000,  $\beta_1$  = 2000,  $\gamma_1$  = 3000, &c. Thus, 1876 =  $\alpha\omega'\omicron'\epsilon'$ .

### REMARKS.

No Greek word except  $\omicron\iota\kappa$  (not) and  $\epsilon\kappa$  (of, from, out

of) ends in any consonant except *v*, *ρ*, or *ς* (which latter includes *ξ*, *ψ*).

### LAWS OF EUPHONY.

1. When two letters of different organs—*e. g.* labials and dentals—come together, a *smooth* (*π*, *κ*, *τ*) can only precede a smooth, a *medial* (*β*, *γ*, *δ*) a medial, and an *aspirate* (*φ*, *χ*, *θ*) an aspirate. Thus we have *πλεχθείς*, not *πλεκθείς*; *λεκτός*, not *λεγτός*; and so on.

2. The Greeks dislike the concurrence of aspirates, and avoid it when possible. Thus two *aspirates* of the same organ cannot stand together, but the former is changed into a corresponding *smooth*. Thus we have *Βάκχος*, not *Βάχχος*; *Σαπφώ*, not *Σαφφώ*; *Πιθεύς*, not *Πιθθεύς*. So in reduplication: *τίθημι*, not *θίθημι*; *κεχώρηκα* (1 pers. perf. act. of *χωρέω*), not *χεχώρηκα*; and this is the reason why *θρίξ* has its genitive case *τριχός*, not *θριχός*; *τρέχω* has its future tense *θρέξω*, not *τρέξω*.

### COMPOUND WORDS.

Of these there are two kinds :

1. *Parathetic*, which are formed by the mere placing side by side of two separate words—*e. g.* *παρα-θετικός* (*παρά*, alongside of, and *θετικός*, placed): so *ἀμφί-βιος*. Just as we have in English dial-plate, cod-fish, &c.

The commonest class of parathetic compounds in Greek with which you will have to do will be found to come from the junction of nouns and adjectives with prepositions, as *διά-γνωσις*, *παρα-βολή*, *ἐκ-στασις*, &c.

2. *Synthetic* (*σύν*, together, and *θετικός*, placed). These consist of elements which you cannot separate in the same way as you can the parts of parathetic compounds, because

they have been modified or slightly altered before being moulded together. You will have some rules sufficient to guide you with your present knowledge about those changes which take place when an English word is formed from one or more Greek words.

#### MARKS WHICH YOU NEED TO NOTICE.

1. The reversed comma (‘) over a letter or syllable, which shows that they are aspirated: thus, ἵππος = hippos.

N.B.—This aspirate is often changed into the letter *s* in the English words derived from Greek words which have it—*e. g.* ἕξ = sex = six, ἥμι = semi, ὑς = sus, ἅλς = sal = salt, &c.

2. The *iota-subscript*, or *ι* written under a letter. Whenever you see it, as in ᾠδή (the derivation of the English word *ode*), you will understand that before the thirteenth century it was always *adscript*,—that is, written at the side, not under—as, ᾠδῆι; and in capitals (or uncials) it is so written now.

#### ON THE FORMATION OF ENGLISH WORDS FROM THE GREEK.

1. When a *γ* comes before another *γ*, or before either of the mutes *κ* and *χ*, it is pronounced as if it were a *ν*: thus, ἄγγελος = ἄνγγελος, ἀγκή = ἀνκή, ἀγχι = ἄνχι.

2. When a *smooth* mute (*π*, *κ*, *τ*) precedes in composition an aspirated vowel, it is changed into the corresponding *aspirate* mute: thus, ἐπί and ἡμέριος become as one word, ἐφημέριος; μετά and ὁδός = μέθοδος. (See N.B. p. 3.)

3. As a general rule, when the derivative of a word ends in *α*, *ης*, *ος*, or *ον*, the English word either drops the

together or ends in silent *e*, or in *us* and *um*; Greek word drops its final consonant (or assumes *s* form) in composition (except in the case of nouns which end in a consonant—*e. g.* *ec-stasy*—or before a vowel, as *pros-ody*): thus, *mono-gram*, *come*, *hippo-potamus*, *tym-panum*, *sym-bol*, *poet*, *Glossary*.

The preposition *συν* becomes *συν* before *γ, κ, ξ, χ*.

„	„	<i>συν</i> or <i>συνσ</i> before <i>ζ</i> and <i>σ</i> .
„	„	<i>συνλ</i> before <i>λ</i> .
„	„	<i>συνμ</i> before <i>β, μ, π, φ, γ, ψ</i> .
„	<i>εν</i>	<i>εν</i> before <i>γ, κ, ξ, χ</i> .
„	„	<i>εμ</i> before <i>β, μ, π, φ, ψ</i> .
„	„	<i>ελ</i> before <i>λ</i> .
„	„	<i>ερ</i> before <i>ρ</i> (sometimes).
„	<i>κατα</i>	<i>καβ</i> before <i>β</i> .
„	„	<i>καγ</i> before <i>γ</i> .
„	„	<i>κακ</i> before <i>κ</i> .
„	„	<i>καμ</i> } before <i>μ</i> .
„	„	<i>καν</i> }
„	„	<i>καπ</i> before <i>π</i> and <i>φ</i> .
„	„	<i>καρ</i> before <i>ρ</i> .
„	„	<i>κατ</i> before <i>τ</i> and <i>θ</i> .

When the last syllable of a Greek word from which an English word is derived ends in the long vowel *η*, the English word is, or ought to be, sounded : *pē*, *Bethphagē*.

-(a.) You will find that many English words are pronounced according to their exact derivation from Greek (any more than some from the Latin, as *orator*, &c.): thus, *melody*, *cemetery*, *telescope*, *di-*

phthong, sémaphore, &c. The reason is that English *accent* over-rides foreign *quantity*.

(b.) It will sometimes be very difficult to understand the modern meaning of words from their exact derivation, as their present meaning has often been derived through various stages from their original signification: thus, sycophant, hypocrite, paraphernalia, metallic, &c.

(c.) Many words are compounded with *prepositions* and other parts of speech; and though in most cases the meaning of the preposition is evident, yet in many cases it has little more to do in giving a meaning to a word compounded with it than to strengthen the meaning of the simple word.

5. The Greek diphthongs α, αυ, ο, ου, ε, ευ are rendered by the English diphthongs æ, au, œ, ou, ei, and eu, or, as commonly in the case of the first, third, fourth, and fifth, by e, u, i; eu (as in the word *evangelist*) sometimes becomes ev. Thus we have hæmorrhage and hemorrhage, œcumenical and ecumenical, ouranography and urania, eirenicon and idyll, &c.

6. Vowels are frequently changed, left out, or added arbitrarily in derivation, and consequently are less to be regarded than consonants, which are called the *stamina* of words. That part of a word which does not change, and is called the root or crude form, consists chiefly of consonants.

7. Such English words as politics, mathematics, physics, rhetoric, &c., are derived from Greek adjectives, which are used as substantives by understanding some such words as τέχνη, art, or ἐπιστήμη, science: thus, ἡ πολιτική (understand τέχνη) = the science of politics, or that which concerns the πόλις, i.e. the city or state; ἡ φυσική (understand ἐπιστήμη) (or τὸ φυσικόν) = the science of

external nature, or that which concerns φύσις, *i. e.* nature or natural objects.

N.B.—(a.) The Greek endings in *ιος* and *ικος* express belonging, relating to, or proceeding from, consisting of, &c.—*πολέμιος*, belonging to war; *πολεμικός*, warlike.

(b.) Nouns masculine in *της* or *ιτης* commonly denote the man who does or is employed or versed in anything—*ποιητής*, a poet; *σοφιστής*, a teacher of rhetoric.

(c.) Such a word as *λόγος*, when taken by itself, means *word, saying, discourse*; but when joined to another word, has sometimes the wider meaning of *knowledge, science*.

8. Words derived partly from the Latin and partly from the Greek are called *hybrids*, or *mongrels*—*e. g.* *bigamy*, *semi-tone*.

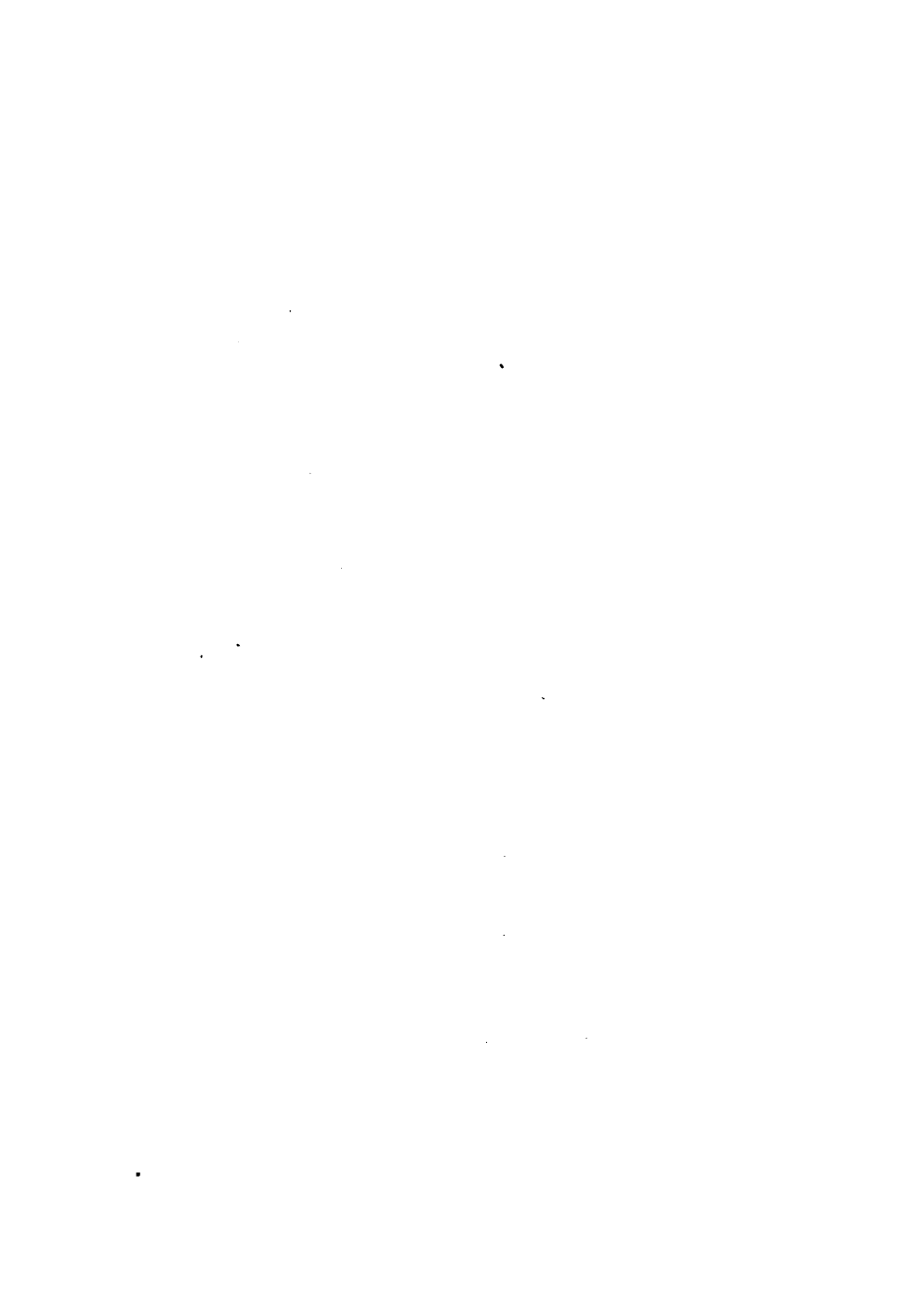
9. It is an interesting fact that many Greek nouns are formed from the three persons of the singular number of the perfect passive of verbs, so that this tense is an important one to find out. It is generally formed by reduplication, especially when the verb begins with a consonant—*e. g.* *γράφω*, perf. pass. *γέ-γραμμαι*; *θανμάζω*, *τεθαύμασμαι*; *καλέω*, *κέκλημαι*, &c. You will see that from the first person is formed the *act, work, or deed*; from the second person, *the doing of it*; and from the third person, *the doer of it*.

Thus the singular of the perfect passive of *ποιέω* (I make) is :

1. *πε-ποίημαι*, hence *ποίημα*, a poem.
2. *πε-ποίησαι*, hence *ποίησις*, poesy.
3. *πε-ποίηται*, hence *ποιητής*, a poet.

And so in Latin we have the final syllables *tum, tio, tor* corresponding with the final Greek terminations, *μα, σις, της*—*e. g.* *actum, actio, actor*; *factum, factio, factor*.





## GLOSSARY.

---

A, a—ALPHA. A, a.

ABACUS—ἄβαξ (gen. ἄβακος), a board for calculation.

ABLEPSY—blindness. a, not; βλέπω (fut. βλέψω), I see.

ABSINTHE—a cordial of brandy flavoured with wormwood.  
ἄψινθος, wormwood (Rev. viii. 11).

ABYSM } a bottomless pit or depth. ἄ-βυσσος (a, not;  
ABYSS } βυσσός, which = βυθός, the depth of the sea),  
unfathomed, bottomless. See St. Luke viii. 31;  
Rev. ix. 1, 11.

ACADEMY—Ἀκαδημία, a gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens, where Plato taught: hence, the name for a school and for a society of men united for the promotion of some art.

AOANTHUS—ἄκανθα, a thorn; which from ἀκή, a point.

ACATALECTIC—a verse which has the complete number of syllables. a, not; καταληκτικός (from καταλήγω, I leave off, stop), leaving off, stopping.

ACCLIMATIZE—to inure to a climate. (*Hybrid*)—ad, to; κλίμα, a slope, tract, or zone of the earth.

ACEPHALOUS—headless. a, not; κεφαλή, the head.

ACHE—Ang.-Sax., akin to ἄχος, pain.

ACHOR—ἄχωρ, soreness of head.

ACHROMATIC—free from colour, colourless. a, not; χρώμα (from χρώννυμι, I colour), colour.

ACMÈ—the highest *or* culminating point of anything.  
 ἀκμή (from ἀκή—Lat. *acus*), a point.

ACOLYTE } one of the *minor orders* of the ancient Church ;  
 ACOLYTH } the peculiar attendants of the bishops when  
 officiating in the church, and assistants of the sub-  
 deacons. ἀκόλουθος, a follower, attendant : α, to-  
 gether ; κέλευθος, a travelling.

ACONITE—ἀκόνιτον, a poisonous plant like wolf's-bane *or* monk's-hood.

ACOSMIST—one who denies the existence of the world.  
 α, not ; κόσμος, the world.

ACOUSTICS—the theory *or* science of sounds and hearing.  
 ἀκουστικός (ἀκούω, I hear), of *or* belonging to the  
 sense of hearing.

ACRE—Ang.-Sax., akin to ἀγρός, a field (Lat. *ager*).

ACROBAT—a rope-dancer. ἄκρος, at the top, high ; βαρέω  
 (from βαίνω, I go, walk), I tread, *or* βαρός, pass-  
 able.

ACROGENOUS—increasing in growth from the extremities.  
 ἄκρος, at the end, outermost ; γεννάω, I produce, *or*  
 γίνομαι (root γένω), I am born.

ACROPOLIS—the upper *or* higher city : hence, the citadel,  
 castle. ἄκρος, at the top ; πόλις, a city. N.B.—  
 The Acropolis of Athens, which served as the  
 Treasury.

ACROSPIRE—ἄκρος, at the end ; σπείρα, a spiral line, any-  
 thing wound round *or* upon a thing. Used of the  
 sprout *or* shoot at the ends of seeds.

ACROSTIC—a poem in which the first letters of the lines  
 make up some particular word (called *double* when  
 the last letters as well as the first do so. See  
*Telestich*). ἄκρος, at the end ; στίχος, a line of  
 writing, verse.

ACTINIA } 1. An animal of the class of polyps; a sea-  
 ACTINISM } anemone. 2. That power in the sun's rays  
 by which chemical changes are produced, as in  
 photography. *ἄκτις* or *ἄκτιν* (gen. *ἄκτινος*), a ray or  
 beam.

ACTINOMETER—an instrument for measuring the actinism  
 of the sun. *ἄκτις* or *ἄκτιν*, a ray; *μέτρον*, a measure.

ADAMANT—a stone of impenetrable hardness. *ἀδάμας*  
 (gen. *ἀδάμαντος*), unconquerable: α, not; *δαμάω*, I  
 conquer. (See *Diamond*.) Ezek. iii. 10.

ADELPHI—several streets south of the Strand, London,  
 built by the *brothers* Adam. *ἀδελφός* or *ἀδελφή*, a  
 brother or sister (plur. *ἀδελφοί*, -αί): α, copulative;  
*δελφύς*, the womb.

ADENOGRAPHY—that part of anatomy which treats of  
 the glands. *ἀδὴν* (gen. *ἀδένης*), a gland; *γράφω*, I  
 write.

ADYTUM—the innermost sanctuary or shrine. *ἄδυτος* (α,  
 not; *δύω*, I enter), not to be entered.

AGILOPS—1. An ulcer in the inner corner of the eye; a  
 lacrymal fistula. 2. A genus of plants called *hard-*  
*grass*, supposed to be a cure for diseases of the eye.  
*αἶξ*, gen. *αἰγός*, a goat; *ὤψ*, the eye.

AGIS—*αἰγίς* (*αἶξ*, gen. *αἰγός*, a goat, or goat-skin coat;  
 or from *αἰσσω*, I rush or move violently), the cloak  
 of Minerva, or the shield of Jupiter.

AEOLIAN } 1. Pertaining to or produced by the wind.  
 EOLUS } 2. The god of the winds, (strictly) the  
 changeable. *αιόλος*, changeful, shifting, varied.

AEON—*αἰών* (Lat. *ævum*), an age. In Eastern philosophy,  
 an Emanation from the one self-originated Being.

ÆROLITE—a meteoric stone. *ἀήρ* (gen. *ἀέρος*), the air;  
*λίθος*, a stone.

**AEROLOGY**—*ἀήρ*, the air ; *λόγος*, an account (or the knowledge, science of).

**AEROMANCY**—divination by the air. *ἀήρ*, the air ; *μαντεία*, divination.

**AEROMETER**—an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the air. *ἀήρ*, the air ; *μέτρον*, a measure or measurer.

**AERONAUT**—one who sails through the air. *ἀήρ*, the air ; *ναύτης*, a sailor.

**AEROSOPHY**—skill in discerning the variations of the air. *ἀήρ*, the air ; *σοφία*, wisdom, skill.

**AEROSTATICS**—the art or science of aerial navigation. *ἀήρ*, the air ; *στατικός*, skilled in weighing.

**AESTHETICS**—*αἰσθητικά*, neut. plur. of *αἰσθητικός* (*αἰσθάνομαι*, I feel), capable of perception by or that which delights (the senses).

**AETHER**—*αἰθήρ*. (See *Ether*.)

**AETIOLOGY**—the science of causes or the causes or reasons of phenomena. *αἰτία*, a cause, origin ; *λόγος*, an account.

**AETITES**—the eagle-stone. *ἀετίτης* (understand *λίθος*, a stone), from *ἀερός*, an eagle.

**AGAMOUS**—*ἄγαμος* (a, not or without ; *γάμος*, marriage), unmarried.

**AGAPÆ**—*ἀγάπαι* (plur. of *ἀγάπη*, brotherly love), love-feasts.

**AGATHA**—*ἀγαθός*, good.

**AGNES**—*ἄγνός*, pure, chaste.

**AGONY** } *ἀγωνία*, a struggle for victory, anguish : hence,

**AGONISTIC** } extreme pain either of mind or body. N.B.—

Milton's "Samson Agonistes."

**AGONIZE**—*ἀγωνίζομαι*, I contend, struggle for. See St. Luke xiii. 24, Grk.

R—(see *Ether*.) ἀήρ, the atmosphere, lower air. Lat. *aër*.

LABASTER—ἀλάβαστρος, or -τρον, or ἀλάβαστος, a kind of soft marble; a box, vessel, or cruse (without handles: α, not; λαβή, a handle) made of it. See St. Matt. xxvi. 7; St. Mark xiv. 3, Grk.

LCHEMY } occult chemistry or the pretended science of  
LCHYMY } the transmutation of metals. *al* (Arabic article), the; χημεία, chemistry (which see).

LECTRYOMACHY—cock-fighting. ἀλεκτρυνών, a cock; μάχη, a fight.

LEMBIC—a chemical vessel once used in distillation. *al* (Arabic article), the; ἀμβιξ, a cup, the cup of a still.

LEUROMETER—an instrument for determining the quantity of gluten in flour. ἄλευρον (ἀλέω, I grind), wheaten flour; μέτρον, a measure.

LEXANDER—Ἀλέξανδρος: ἀλέξω, I defend; ἀνήρ (gen. ἀνδρός), a man.

LEXANEMOS—ἀλέξω, I ward off; ἄνεμος, the wind.

LEXIPHARMIC—ἀλέκω (fut. ἀλέξω), I keep off; φάρμακον, poison: hence, antidotal.

LEGORY—language that has another meaning than the literal one; or any saying diverging from the common way of speech. ἄλλος, another, different; ἀγορεύω, I say, speak.

LEOPATHY—the employment of medicine in order to produce effects different from those resulting from disease—in contrast to Homœopathy. ἄλλος, another, different; πάθος, suffering, pain, sickness.

LMAGEST—the name given by the Arabs to Ptolemy's collection of problems, &c. *al* (Arabic article), the; μέγιστος (superl. of μέγας, great), the greatest.

LMS } Ang.-Sax. *ælmesse*, borrowed from the Lat.  
LMONER } *eleemosyna*, and this from ἐλεημοσύνη (ἐλεος,

pity), the Grk. for *alms*. 2. One who dispenses alms.

ALMOND—Low Lat. *amandola*, corrupted from *amygdalum*, which from *ἄμυγδάλη*, an almond.

ALOE—a genus of succulent plants, natives of warm countries. *ἄλότης*, the aloe.

ALPHABET—*ἄλφα* and *βῆτα*, the first two letters of the Greek alphabet.

ALPHITOMANCY—divination by means of barley-meal. *ἄλφιτον*, barley-meal ; *μαντεία*, divination.

ALTHEA—the garden hollyhock. *ἄλθαία*, garden-mallow, marsh-mallow.

AMALGAM } a mixture or compound of different things.

AMALGAMATE } *ἄμα*, together ; *γαμέω*, I marry ; or *ἄμα* and *μάλαγμα*, that which softens ; from *μαλάσσω* (perf. pass. *με-μάλαγμα*), I soften.

AMARANTH—a genus of ornamental annuals with flowers in large spiked clusters. *ἀμάραντος* (*a*, not ; *μαραίνω*, I fade or die away), unfading.

AMAUROSIS—a loss or decay of sight. *ἀμαυρόω*, I make dark or dim.

AMAZON—one of a fabulous race of female warriors, said to have cut off their right breast that they might more easily use the bow or the javelin : hence, a masculine woman, virago. *a*, not ; *μαζός*, one of the breasts.

AMBO—the pulpit or raised desk (of which there were sometimes several in an ancient church) from which the Epistle and Gospel, &c., used to be read by assistants of the priests. *ἀμβων*, an ascent, a raised stage, pulpit, or reading-desk.

AMBROSIAL—delighting the taste or smell, delicious. *ἀμβρόσιος* (lengthened form of *ἀμβροτος*) : *αν*, not ; *βροτός*, mortal.

- AMEN**—(really a Hebrew word) = so be it (at the end of a prayer); it is true (at the end of a creed). ἀμήν, verily.
- AMETHYST**—ἀμέθυστος, not drunken. "A precious stone of various colours, generally of a violet-blue colour, *like wine mixed with water*;" or supposed to keep off drunkenness when mixed with spirituous liquors.
- AMIANTHUS**—a green incombustible stone like asbestos. ἀμίαντος (a, not; μαιίνω, I stain, taint, pollute), undefiled.
- AMMODYTE**—a sand-burrower. ἀμμοδύτης: ἄμμος, sandy ground; δύτης (δύω, I enter, dive), a diver.
- AMNESTY**—ἀμνηστία (ἀμνηστος [μνάομαι, I remember], remembered), forgetfulness of wrong.
- AMŒBEAN (VERSES)**—a responsive song. ἀμοιβαῖος (ἀμοιβή, an answer), interchanging, alternate. (See Virgil's Eclogues iii. vii.)
- AMORPHOUS**—having no determinate form. α, not; μόρφή, form, shape.
- AMPHIBIOUS**—capable of living a double life or in two different elements, *i.e.* land and water; *e.g.* a crocodile. ἀμφί, on both sides; βίος, life.
- AMPHIBOLOGY**—ambiguous speech (Chaucer). ἀμφίβολος, doubtful; λόγος, discourse.
- AMPHISBÆNA**—(applied to a volume with a title-page at each end) a kind of serpent that can go either forwards or backwards. ἀμφί, on or at both sides; βαίνω, I go, walk.
- AMPHISCHII**—a name given to the inhabitants between the tropics, because their shadows are cast N. or S., according as the sun is N. or S. of their zenith. ἀμφί, on both sides; σκιά, a shadow.
- AMPHITHEATRE**—ἀμφί, on all sides, around; θέατρον, a theatre (which see).



AMPHORA—ἀμφι-φορεύς, a pitcher with two handles: ἀμφί, on both sides; φορεύς (φέρω or φορέω, I bear), a bearer.

AMPYX—a snood. ἄμπυξ, a band or fillet for binding up a lady's hair.

AMYGDALOID—a variety of trap or basaltic rock having almond-shaped cavities. ἀμύγδαλον, an almond; εἶδος, form.

ANABAPTISM } a repetition of baptism. ἀνά, again; βάπ-  
ANABAPTIST } τισμα (βαπτίζω; perf. pass. βε-βάπτισμαι, I baptize, dip under, wash), baptism.

ANABASIS—ἀνάβασις (ἀναβαίνω, I go up), a going up; an expedition up from the coast, like that of the younger Cyrus related by Xenophon.

ANACHORET, }  
ANACHORITE, or } a recluse, hermit. ἀνά, apart; χωρέω,  
ANCHORITE } I retire, withdraw.

ANACHRONISM—an error in the date of an event. ἀνά, back; χρόνος, time.

ANACOLUTHON (see *Anakoluthon*).

ANADIPLOSIS—the repetition of the last word of a sentence at the beginning of the next with an adjunct idea. ἀναδιπλώω, I make double: ἀνά, again; διπλοῦς, double.

ANÆSTHETIC—that which deadens feeling. αν, not; æsthetic (which see).

ANAGLYPH—a sculptured ornament in relief. ἀνά, up, upon; γλύφω, I engrave.

ANAGRAM—the transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word or words are made: *e. g.* Horatio Nelson = Honor est a Nilo. ἀνά, back (with regard to transposition); γράμμα, a letter.

ANAKOLUTHON—non-sequence, *i. e.* when a sentence begins with one construction and continues in another. αν, not; ἀκόλουθος, following, agreeing with.

NALECTA—ἀνάλεκτα (neut. plur. of ἀνάλεκτος), select or choice things (ἀναλέγω, I pick or gather up).

NALEPSIS—ἀνάληψις (ἀνά, up, again; λαμβάνω, fut. λήψομαι, I take), a taking up or again, a regaining, recovery (after disease).

NALOGUE—an object that has a likeness to another with respect to its *functions*, e. g. a *gill* and a *lung*. ἀνάλογος, conformable, according to a due λόγος or ratio.

NALOGY—equality of ratios, proportion. ἀναλογία (ἀνά, similar to; λόγος, ratio), proportion.

NALYSIS } the separation or resolution of a compound  
NALYST } into its component parts or elements. ἀνά-  
NALYZE } λυσις (ἀνά, again; λύσις, a loosing, setting free:  
λύω, I loosen, weaken), the opposite to *synthesis*  
(which see).

NAPÆST—a dactyl reversed. ἀνά, back; παιστός (παίω, I strike), struck.

NAPHORA—ἀναφορά (= προσφορά), oblation. This in the English Liturgy consists of all in the Communion Service that follows “Lift up your hearts.” ἀνά, up; φέρω, I bear.

NARCHY—lawlessness. αν, not; ἀρχή, government.

NARTHROUS—having neither legs nor wings: hence, without an *article*. αν, not; ἄρθρον, a joint: hence, an article (literally a little artus or limb).

NASTATIO—furnished with raised characters (applied to a certain kind of plates for printing). ἀνά, up; στατικός, causing to stand.

NASTROPHÈ—an inversion of the natural order of words, e. g. “say I.” ἀνά, back; στροφή, a turning.

NATHEMA } 1. A ban or curse. 2. To pronounce an  
NATHEMATIZE } anathema against. ἀνάθεμα (ἀνά, up or

- on; τίθημι, I put *or* place), anything devoted *or* accursed. (See St. Mark xiv. 71; Acts xxiii. 12, Grk.)
- ANATOLIA—(Anadoli *or* Asia Minor.) ἀνατολή (ἀνατέλλω, I rise up, come to light), a rising, especially of the sun *or* moon.
- ANATOMY—ἀνά, up; τομή (τέμνω, I cut), a cutting.
- ANCHOR—ἄγκυρα, from ἄγκος *or* ἀγκών, a bend *or* hollow (so called from its shape).
- ANDROID—a machine *or* automaton in human form, which performs the natural motions of a living man. ἀνδρώδης (ἀνήρ, gen. ἀνδρός, a man; εἶδος, form), like a man.
- ANDROPHAGUS—a man-eater, cannibal. ἀνίρ (gen. ἀνδρός), a man; φάγω, I eat. (See *Anthrophagi*.)
- ANECDOTE—a particular incident *or* fact. ἀν, not; ἐκ, out; δοτός (δίδωμι, I give), given: hence, that which is unpublished.
- ANEMOMETER—an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. ἄνεμος, the wind; μέτρον, a measure.
- ANEMONE—a genus of plants of the ranunculus *or* crow-foot family. ἄνεμος, the wind: hence, called the wind-flower (because easily stripped of its leaves by the wind).
- ANEROID (BAROMETER)—a barometer without quicksilver, the action of which depends on the varying pressure of the air upon the elastic top of a metallic box, exhausted of air. ἀν, not; νηρός, moist; εἶδος, form (the air-barometer).
- ANEURISM—a tumour arising from the dilatation *or* rupture of the coats of an artery. ἀνά, throughout; εὐρύς, broad.
- ANGEL—ἄγγελος, a messenger: ἀγγέλλω, I bear a message,

bring tidings *or* news; "a ministering spirit," Heb. i. 14.

ANGELOLOGY—a discourse on the doctrine of angelic beings. ἄγγελος, an angel; λόγος, discourse.

ANGIOGRAPHY—a description of the vessels in the human body. ἀγγεῖον *or* ἄγγος, a vessel, blood-vessel; γράφω, I write.

ANODYNE—a medicine for allaying pain. ἀνώδυνος, neut. -ον (understand φάρμακον, a drug, remedy), free from *or* allaying pain (αν, not; δόνη, pain).

ANOMALY } deviation from the common rule, irregularity.

ANOMALOUS } αν, not; ὁμαλός (ὁμός, one and the same), even, regular.

ANOMIA—ἀνομία (α, not; νόμος, a law), lawlessness (translated *wickedness*, 2 Thess. ii. 7; so ὁ ἄνομος = "that wicked one," ver. 8).

ANONYM } nameless. αν, not *or* without; ὄνομα (*or* ANONYMOUS } ὄνυμα), a name.

ANOREXIA—the medical term for want of appetite. ἀν-ορεξία: αν, not; ὄρεξις, a longing after *or* desire for a thing.

ANTAGONISM } 1. ἀνταγώνισμα, a struggle with another.

ANTAGONIST } 2. ἀνταγωνιστής, an adversary. ἅντα *or* ἀντί, against; ἀγωνιστής, a combatant: ἀγωνίζομαι, I struggle.

ANTALGIC—alleviating pain. ἅντα *or* ἀντί, against; ἄλγος, pain.

ANTARCTIC—ἀντί, opposite; ἄρκτος, a bear (the constellation of): *hence*, pertaining to the south, southern.

ANTHELION—a luminous appearance upon a cloud over against *or* opposite the sun. ἀντί, over against; ἥλιος, the sun.

- ANTHELMINTIC** (or -THIC)—a vermifuge. *ἀντί*, against; *ἐλμινς* (gen. -ινθος), a worm (especially *tape-worm*).
- ANTHEM**—a motet. *ἀντί*, opposite or in return; *φωνή*, a sound, song (Ang.-Sax. *antemne* for *antefne*, from Lat. *antiphona*).
- ANTHOLOGY**—a discourse on flowers or a collection of flowers. *ἄνθος*, a flower; *λόγος*, a discourse: *λέγω*, I arrange: hence, I gather, collect.
- ANTHRACITE**—*ἄνθραξ* (gen. -ἄκος), coal or charcoal. It is coal without bitumen, commonly called *glance-coal* from its lustre, or *blind-coal* from its burning without flame or smoke.
- ANTHROPOGRAPHY**—a description of the distribution of the human race with respect to their physical character, languages, &c. *ἄνθρωπος*, a man; *γραφή*, a writing, description.
- ANTHROPOLOGY**—the natural history of the human species, or the science of man in his entire nature. *ἄνθρωπος*, a man; *λόγος*, a discourse.
- ANTHROPOMORPHISM**—the doctrine that the Deity has a human *form*. *ἄνθρωπος*, a man; *μορφή*, form, shape.
- ANTHROPOPATHY**—(has reference to human *feelings, passions, &c.*, attributed to the Deity.) *ἄνθρωπος*, a man; *πάθος*, affection or feeling.
- ANTHROPOPHAGI**—cannibals. *ἄνθρωπος*, a man; *φάγω*, I eat (see *Androphagi*).
- ANTHYPNOTIC**—a medicine preventive of sleep. *ἀντί*, against; *ὕπνος*, sleep.
- ANTICHRIST**—an adversary of Christ. *ἀντί*, in opposition to; *χριστός* (*χρίω*, I anoint), the anointed. See 2 Thess. ii. 3, 4, 8; 1 St. John ii. 18, 22.
- ANTICLIMAX**—(the opposite to *climax*, which see.) *ἀντί*,

- in opposition to; *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, or a gradual ascent from weaker expressions to stronger.
- NTICOSMETIC—(the opposite to *cosmetic*, which see.)  
*ἀντί*, against; *κοσμέω*, I adorn.
- NTIDOTE—a preventive of bad effects. *ἀντί*, against or in return; *δοτέος* (*δίδωμι*, I give), to be given.
- NTIGROPELOS—a protector of the legs against mud.  
*ἀντί*, against; *ὕγρός*, moist, wet; *πηλός*, mud.
- NTIMONARCHICAL—opposed to monarchy. *ἀντί*, against; *μόνος*, alone; *ἄρχω*, I rule, am the leader.
- NTINOMIAN—one who denies the binding nature of the moral law. *ἀντί*, in opposition to; *νόμος*, a law.
- NTIPÆDOBAPTISM } 1. The doctrine, and 2. proper title  
 NTIPÆDOBAPTIST } of one who denies the validity of  
 infant baptism. *ἀντί*, against; *παῖς* (gen. *παιδός*), a child; *βαπτίζω*, I baptize. (See *Anabaptism*.)
- NTIPATHY—contrariety or opposition in feeling; distaste, disgust. *ἀντί*, against; *πάθος*, affection, any violent feeling.
- NTIPHLOGISTIC—a medicine that checks inflammation.  
*ἀντί*, against; *φλογίζω*, I am set on fire. (See *Phlogiston*.)
- NTIPHON—an anthem or psalm sung alternately by a choir, or “the short sentence (mostly from Holy Scripture) which is sung before and after a psalm or canticle as a key-note to its application:” hence it is a verse *ex opposito respondens* to the psalm or canticle. *ἀντί*, in return; *φωνή*, a sound, song. (Ang.-Sax. *antefn*.)
- NTIPHRAŚIS—the suggestion of a word by the use of its opposite, or the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper and derived meaning (see *Phlegm*).

**ἀντίφρασις** (*ἀντί*, opposite; *φράζω*, I speak), contradiction (*e. g.* a euphemism).

**ANTIPODES**—those living on the opposite side of the globe, and so have their feet opposite to ours. *ἀντί*, opposite; *πούς* (plur. *πόδες*), a foot.

**ANTISCI**—people who live on the opposite sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in opposite directions. *ἀντί*, opposite; *σκιά*, a shadow.

**ANTISEPTIC**—counteracting putrefaction. *ἀντί*, against; *σῆπω*, I make rotten or putrid.

**ANTISTROPHÈ**—a song or stanza alternating with the strophè (which see). *ἀντί*, back; *στροφή*, a turning.

**ANTITHESIS** } *ἀντίθεσις* (*ἀντι-τίθημι*, fut. *ἀντιθήσω*, I set  
**ANTITHETICAL** } one against the other), the contrast of  
opposite conceptions.

**ANTITYPE**—the correlative of a type. *ἀντί*, against, corresponding to; *τύπος*, a type, pattern.

**ANTŒCI**—*ἀντί*, opposite; *οικέω*, I inhabit, dwell. (See *Antiscii*.)

**ANTONOMASIA**—the use of the name of some office, dignity, &c., instead of the proper name of the person, and *vice versâ*; *e. g.* the philosopher = Aristotle; a Cicero = a famous orator. *ἀντιονομάζω* (*ὄνομα*, a name), I call by a new name, speak in tropes.

**ANUPHANTON**—a seamless garment. *αν*, not; *ὑφαντός* (*ὑφαίνω*, I weave), woven. See St. John xix. 23, Grk.

**AORIST**—an indefinite past tense. *α*, not; *ὁρίζω* (*ὅρος*, a boundary), I determine, define.

**AORTA**—*ἀορτή* (*ἀείρω*, in passive, I rise up, arise), the great artery or trunk of the arterial system.

**APATHY**—a want or low degree of feeling. *α*, not or without; *πάθος*, feeling, affection.

**APEPSY**—indigestion. *α*, not; *πέπτω* (fut. *πέψω*), I make soft, digest.

**APETALOUS**—having no petals *or* flower-leaves. α, not *or* without ; πέταλον, a leaf, flower-leaf.

**APHERESIS**—the taking a letter *or* syllable from the beginning of a word. ἀφαίρεσις (ἀπό, away from ; αἶρέω, I take), a taking away.

**APHELION**—that point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun (opposite to *perihelion*). ἀπό, away from ; ἥλιος, the sun.

**APHLOGISTIC**—flameless. α, not (see *Phlogiston*).

**APHORISM**—a fixed *or* limited rule or principle ; a succinct saying comprehending a complete statement *or* an isolated maxim or reflection. ἀφορισμός (ἀφορίζω, I determine, limit, mark off by boundaries), a definition.

**APHYLLOUS**—destitute of leaves, *e. g.* the rush. α, without ; φύλλον, a leaf.

**APCALYPSE**—a revelation. ἀπό, back (as prefix *re-*) ; καλύπτω (fut. καλύψω), I veil *or* cover. (Especially that of Jesus Christ to St. John the Divine.)

**APOCOPÈ**—the cutting off *or* omission of the last letter *or* syllable of a word. ἀπό, from *or* off ; κόπτω, I cut.

**APOCRYPHA**—books of doubtful authority appended to the Sacred Writings. ἀπό, from ; κρύπτω, I hide, obscure. (See Article VI.)

**PODEICTIC**—demonstrative. αποδεικτικός (ἀποδείκνυμι, I point out, show forth), fit for demonstrating.

**PODOSIS**—ἀπόδοσις (ἀπό, from ; δόσις [δίδωμι, I give], a giving), the consequent proposition (opposed to *pro-tasis*, which see).

**POGEE**—that point in the orbit of the moon which is at the greatest distance from the earth (opposed to *perigee*, which see). ἀπό, away from ; γῆ, the earth.

**POLLYON**—the destroyer. ἀπ-όλλυμι *or* ἀπολλύω (participle ἀπολλύων), I destroy utterly. See Rev. ix. 11, Grk. and margin.



APOLOGUE—a (long) story *or* relation of fictitious events.  
ἀπόλογος (ἀπο-λογίζομαι, I give a full account, λόγος),  
a fable, *e. g.* Æsop's.

APOLOGY—ἀπολογία (ἀπο-λογέομαι, I speak in defence), a  
defence.

APOPHTHEGM *or* APOTHEGM—ἀπόφθεγμα (ἀποφθέγγομαι,  
I speak my mind plainly), a sententious answer *or*  
terse, pointed saying.

APOPLEXY—ἀποπληξία (ἀποπλήσσω, fut. ἀποπλήξω, I strike  
to earth, I disable in body or mind, ἀπό = finishing,  
completing), stupor.

APOSTIOPESES—ἀποσιώπησις (ἀπο-σιωπάω, fut. -πήσω, I am  
silent after speaking), a rhetorical figure when the  
sentence is broken off. (See Æneid i. 139; St.  
Luke xiii. 9; xix. 42; xxii. 42.)

APOSTASY } an abandonment of a previous voluntary pro-  
APOSTATE } fession. ἀπόστασις (from past tense of ἀφ-  
ίστημι, I stand off, away, *or* aloof from), a defection:  
ἀποστάτης, a deserter, renegade.

APOSTEM—ἀπόστημα, a large, deep-seated abscess (see  
ἀπόστασις).

APOSTLE—ἀπόστολος (ἀπό, away *or* forth; στέλλω, I send),  
one sent forth *or* away.

APOSTROPHÈ } 1. (In rhetoric) an abrupt *or* digressive  
APOSTROPHIZE } address; (in grammar) a note of con-  
traction, *e. g.* e'er = ever. 2. To address by-apostrophè.  
ἀπό, away; στροφή (στρέφω, I turn), a turning.

APOTHECARY—one who prepares and sells drugs for medi-  
cinal purposes, and (sometimes) prescribes for diseases.  
ἀποθήκη, a storehouse, any place wherein to lay up a  
thing: ἀπό, from *or* away from; θήκη, a box, chest.

APOTHEOSIS—ἀποθέωσις (ἀποθεώω, I deify [θεός, God]),  
deification.

SE or APSIS } ἀψίς, gen. ἀψίδος (ἄπτω, I fasten, bind to,  
 SIDAL } fut. ἄψω), the hoop or fellow of the wheel :

hence, any curved form, an arch, a concave wall. In astronomy an apsis is one of the two points of an orbit which are at the greatest and least distance from the central body (compare *perihelion*, *perigee*, and *aphelion*, *apogee*).

PTERA—insects without wings. α, not ; πτερόν (plur. πτερά), a wing.

PTERYX—a bird of New Zealand with only rudiments of wings. α, not ; πτέρυξ, a wing.

PTOTE—ἄπτωτος, without case, indeclinable. α, not ; πτωτός (πίπτω, I fall), that can or is wont to fall. N.B.—πτῶσις = a case (Lat. *casus* ; from *cado*, I fall) or the inflexion of a noun, the nominative (πτῶσις ὀρθή = *casus rectus*) being represented by a perpendicular line, the other cases as oblique lines : hence, to *decline* a noun is to go through these declinings or fallings : hence, the word *declension*.

RACHNOID—ἀραχνοειδής (ἀράχνη, a spider or spider's web ; εἶδος, a form), like a cobweb.

RACHNOLOGY—the science or history of the class of spiders. ἀράχνη, a spider or spider's web ; λόγος, an account.

RCHÆOLOGY—the science which treats of antiquities. ἀρχαῖος, ancient ; λόγος, an account.

RCHAIC } ἀρχαῖος or ἀρχαῖκός (ἀρχή, a beginning), ancient,

RCHAISM } antiquated. 2. An antiquated word, expression, or idiom.

RCHANGEL—ἀρχός, chief ; ἄγγελος, a messenger. 1 Thess. iv. 16 ; St. Jude 9.

RCHBISHOP—the chief of bishops, i. e. a primate, and chief of the clergy in a whole province ; called also

a metropolitan, as being the bishop of the capital city of a province (*e. g.* Canterbury, York). ἀρχός, chief; ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop or overseer.

ARCHDEACON—the primitive meaning was *head* or *chief* of the deacons, whose chief office was to minister to the bishop during the celebration of the Eucharist, what ordinary deacons did to their respective priests. Being originally chosen from the order of deacons, they are now, in England, from the order of priests, and are in many things the deputies of the bishops (*oculi episcoporum*). ἀρχός, chief; διάκονος or δῆκονος, a servant, a deacon.

ARCHETYPE—the original pattern or model of a work. ἀρχή, a beginning; τύπος, a form.

ARCH-HERESY—ἀρχός, chief; αἵρεσις, a heresy.

ARCHI-EPISCOPAL—ἀρχός, chief; ἐπίσκοπος, an overseer, bishop.

ARCHIMANDRITE—the superior of a Greek monastery (corresponding to Abbot in the Western Church), as it were the *chief of the fold*. ἀρχός, chief; μάνδρα, an enclosed space, a fold: hence, a monastery.

ARCHIPELAGO—(specifically) the sea between Greece and Asia Minor or Anatolia; (in general) any body of water interspersed with islands, *e. g.* the Indian. ἀρχός, chief (? ἅγιος, holy, sacred, from the monastery on Mount Athos), πέλαγος, the sea.

ARCHITECT—chief artificer. ἀρχός, chief; τέκτων, a builder.

ARCHIVES—a collection of records or deeds, or the place in which they are kept. ἀρχεῖον, a public building, residence of the chief magistrate; or ἀρχαῖος, ancient.

ARCHON—ἄρχων (strictly a participle, from ἄρχω, I am a leader), a ruler, chief magistrate at Athens.

**ARCTIC**—*ἄρκτος*, a bear (constellation of): *hence*, pertaining to the north, northern.

**ARCTURUS**—a fixed star in the constellation Boötes. *ἄρκτος*, a bear; *οὔρος*, a guard, a watcher. See Job ix. 9; xxxviii. 32.

**AREOPAGUS** } Mars' Hill. *Ἀρειόπαγος*, *Ἀρειοπαγίτης*:  
**AREOPAGITE** } *Ἀρειος*, devoted to Ares (*Ἄρης*, gen. *Ἄρεος*, Mars, the god of war), warlike; *πάγος*, a hill (see Acts xvii. 19, 22, margin). The highest judicial court at Athens, so called from being held on this hill.

**ARGILLACEOUS**—partaking of the nature of clay. *ἄργιλλος*, white clay, potter's earth.

**ARGONAUTS**—the fifty-four companions of Jason who sailed with him in the ship *Argo* to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece. *Ἀργώ*, the name of a ship (so called from *ἀργός*, swift); *ναύτης*, a sailor.

**ARISTOCRACY**—the rule of aristocrats, *i. e.* the best, best-born. *ἄριστος*, noblest, best; *κράτος*, rule, sway.

**ARITHMETIC**—*ἀριθμητική* (*understand τέχνη*), the science of numbers. *ἀριθμός*, number.

**ARNICA**—a plant used in medicine as a narcotic and stimulant. *ἀρνίον*, a young lamb (? from the resemblance of the leaf to the soft coat of a lamb).

**AROMA** } the quality in plants, &c., which constitutes  
**AROMATIC** } their fragrance. *ἄρωμα*, any seasoning spice.

**ARSENIC**—a mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison. *ἄρσην* (gen. *ἄρσενος*), male; so called from its strength.

**ARSIS**—the rise of the voice on a syllable. *ἄρσις* (*αἶρω*, I lift up), a raising or lifting up.

**ARTERY**—one of the vessels that convey the blood from the heart. *ἀρτηρία* (*αἶρω*, I lift up), the windpipe or

trachea (by the ancients supposed to be the *air-duct*, because found void of blood after death).

ARTHRITIC—*ἀρθριτικός* (*ἀρθρον*, a joint, socket of the joint), belonging to the joints.

ARTHRITIS—*ἡ ἀρθρίτις* (*understand νόσος*, disease), the gout.

ARTOTRYTES—an heretical sect who celebrated the Eucharist with bread and cheese, i.e. the fruit of the earth and of their flocks. *ἄρτος*, bread; *τυρός*, cheese.

ASSERTOS—a fibrous mineral capable of resisting the power of fire, and used for making fire-proof cloth. α, not; *σβεστός* (*σβέννυμι* or *σβέννυμι*, I quench), quenched.

ASCETIC—one who practises rigorous self-denial in daily life. *ἀσκητικός* (*ἀσκῶ*, I practise, exercise, train), belonging to an athlete.

ASCH—inhabitants of the tropics who twice a year have no shadow at noon, as the sun is vertical to them. α, without; *σκιά*, a shadow.

ASP—*ἄσπις*, a kind of viper.

ASPARAGUS—*ἀσπάραγος* or *ἀσφάραγος*, the shoots of divers plants. α (euphonical); *σπαργάω*, I am full to bursting, I swell, or *σπαράσσω*, I tear, lacerate (on account of its rugged appearance).

ASPERMIOUS—destitute of seeds. α, without; *σπέρμα*, a seed.

ASPHALT—a mineral pitch or bitumen found on the shore and surface of the Dead Sea (which is hence called *Lacus asphaltites*), and especially near Babylon.

.. " *ἄσφαλτος*, bitumen. See Gen. xi. 3.

ASPHODEL—king's spear. *ἀσφόδελος*, a plant like the lily, sacred to Proserpine (corrupted to *daffodil*).

ASPHYXY. } *ἀσφυξία*, a stopping of the pulse causing  
ASPHYXIA } suspended animation. α, not; *σφύζω* (fut. *σφύξω*), I beat (of the pulse).

**STER**—a genus of plants with compound flowers. *ἀστήρ*, a star.

**STERIAS**—a radiate animal called star-fish. *ἀστερίας*, starred, spotted.

**STERISK**—*ἀστήρ*, a star (diminutive, *ἀστερίσκος*).

**STEROID**—a minor planet. *ἀστήρ*, a star (gen. *ἀστέρος*) ; *εἶδος*, form, shape.

**STHMA**—*ἄσθμα*, hard or short-drawn breath (from obsolete verb *ἄω*, I blow).

**STROGRAPHY**—a description of the stars. *ἄστρον*, a star ; *γράφω*, I grave, write, sketch.

**STROLABE**—an instrument (now disused) for observing the position of the stars. *ἀστρολάβος* : *ἄστρον*, a star, constellation ; *λαμβάνω* (2 aor. *ἔλαβον*), I take, understand.

**STROLOGER** } 1. Skilled in astrology. 2. The science of  
**STROLOGY** } the stars with reference to their influence  
and the supposed means of forecasting events by  
means of their position and aspects. *ἄστρον*, a star ;  
*λόγος*, a discourse.

**STRONOMER** } 1. Skilled in astronomy. 2. A knowledge  
**STRONOMY** } of the laws of the heavenly bodies. *ἄστρον*,  
a star ; *νόμος*, a law.

**STRO-THEOLOGY**—theology formed on the observation of the heavenly bodies. *ἄστρον*, a star ; *θεός*, God ; *λόγος*, a discourse.

**STUTE**—subtle, cunning. *ἄστυ*, a city (so *urbane*, from *urbs*, a city) : applied to those who have the subtlety and polished manners of an inhabitant of a city (see *ἀστέιος*, Acts vii. 20).

**SYLUM**—a refuge or sanctuary. *ἄσυλον*, neut. of *ἄσυλος* (a, not ; *σύλη*, the right of seizure [*συλάω*, I carry off]), safe from violence.

ASYMPTOTES—right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet. ἀσύμπτωτος (*a*, not; σύν, together; πτωτός, apt to fall), not falling together.

ASYNDETON—the omission of copulatives (e. g. *veni, vidi, vici*). *a*, not; σύνδετον, a band or bond (σύν, together; δέω, I bind).

ATARAXY—calmness of mind. *a*, not; ταραάσω (fut. ταραάξω), I trouble.

ATĒ—ἄτη, destruction, mischief, ruin; or Ἄτη, the Goddess of Mischief. See “Julius Cæsar,” act iii. sc. 1. Antony.

ATHEISM } disbelief or denial of the existence of a God.  
ATHEIST } ἄθεος (*a*, without; θεός, God), without God (see Eph. ii. 12, fin.).

ATHENÆUM—a temple of Minerva or gymnasium at Athens in which scholars and poets used to read their works: hence, a literary and scientific association for mutual improvement, or the building where it meets. Ἀθήναιον: Ἀθῆναι, the city of Athens, or Ἀθήνη, Minerva.

ATHLETE } ἀθλητής, one who contended for the prize in  
ATHLETIC } the public games. ἄθλος, a contest (ἀθλέω, I contend for a prize, strive for the mastery). See *Pentathlon*.

ATMOSPHERE—the whole mass of æriform fluid surrounding the earth. ἀτμός, vapour; σφαῖρα, a sphere.

ATOM—an indivisible particle of matter. ἄτομος, uncut: *a*, not; τομή (τέμνω, I cut or divide), a cutting. So, 1 Cor. xv. 52, ἐν ἀτόμῳ (understand χρόνῳ, time), in a moment.

ATROPHY—a wasting away from defect of nourishment. *a*, not; τροφή (τρέφω, I nourish), nourishment.

AULIC—belonging to the court of princes. αὐλή, a court,

mansion. N.B.—The *Aulic* Council was a sovereign court in Germany, established by the Emperor Maximilian, A.D. 1506, and held at Vienna.

STERE—rigid, stern, severe. *αὐστηρός* (*αὖω*, I dry, wither; *ἄζω*, I parch), making the tongue dry and rough: metaph. like Lat. *austerus*, stern.

THENTIC—warranted of genuine or approved authority. *αὐθεντής*, contracted from *αὐτοθένης* (*αὐτός*, of oneself; *έντεα*, instruments, tools of any kind), one who acts on his own authority.

TOBIOGRAPHY—the history of a man's life written by himself. *αὐτός*, of oneself; *βίος*, life or the course of life; *γράφω*, I write.

TOCEPHALI—1. Those metropolitan bishops who were independent of patriarchal authority. 2. Those bishops who were not subject to metropolitans, but to patriarchs. *αὐτός*, of oneself; *κεφαλή*, the head. N.B.—The Church of England has been *autocephalous* during the last 340 years.

UTOCHTHONOUS—from the land itself, indigenous. *αὐτός*, itself; *χθών* (gen. *χθονός*), the earth.

UTOCRACY—*αὐτοκράτεια*, absolute power or that of an autocrat; autonomy (which see).

UTOCRAT—an absolute prince or sovereign. *αὐτός*, self; *κράτος*, rule, authority.

UTOGRAPH—a person's own handwriting. *αὐτόγραφος* (*αὐτός*, self; *γραφή*, a writing), written with one's own hand.

UTOMATON } a self-moving machine or one which has the  
UTOMATIC } moving power within itself. *αὐτόματος* (*αὐτός*, itself; *μέμαα*, perf. of obsolete verb *μάω*, I press forward, move), spontaneous, self-moving.

TONOMY—*αὐτονομία* (*αὐτός*, self; *νόμος*, a law), the



power or right of self-government, or living by one's own laws. A political term, never applied to an individual.

AUTOPHAGI—self-eaters. αὐτός, self; φάγω (obsolete present), I eat.

AUTOPSY—ocular observation. αὐτός, self; ὄψις (ὄψομαι, fut. of ὁράω, I see), sight. (A post-mortem examination.)

AUTOTYPE—self-printing. The term is used to describe a photographic facsimile obtained by a process which gives a representation that will not fade. αὐτός, itself; τύπος, a model, pattern. See "British Journal of Photography," March 6, 1874.

AXE—ἀξίνη (ἀγννυμι, fut. ἄξω, I break, shiver), a battle-axe.

AXIS—the supposed line on which a body revolves. ἄξων, an axle, the supposed axis of the heavens.

AXIOM—a self-evident truth or fact; an indisputable proposition. ἀξίωμα (ἀξιόω [ἡξίωμαι, perf. pass.], I lay down, maintain), that which is thought fit, a decision.

AYE—αἰεί, always.

AZALEA—a genus of flowering plants, mostly natives of China or North America, so called because growing best in *dry* ground. ἀζαλέος (ἄξω, I dry, parch), dry, parched.

AZOIC—destitute of animal life, *i. e.* the age preceding the existence of animal life, or anterior to the Silurian. α, not; ζῶον, an animal.

AZOTE—a kind of gas unfit for respiration. α, not; ζωή, life.

AZYME } a designation of the *unleavened* bread used in  
 AZYMITE } the Eucharist by a sect of Christians who were  
 hence called Azymites. ἄζυμος, without process of  
 fermentation, without leaven (ζύμη). τὰ ἄζυμα = the  
 feast of unleavened bread, *i. e.* the Passover.

B, b—BETA. B, β.

ALLISTA } 1. A large military engine, in the form of a  
ALLISTICS } cross-bow, for hurling stones and other missiles. 2. The art of hurling such missiles by means of such an engine. βάλλω, I throw, hurl. N.B.—The Balearic Isles so called because their inhabitants were famous slingers.

APTISM—βάπτισμα: βαπτίζω (perf. pass. βε-βάπτισμαι), I baptize, dip, wash.

ARBAROUS—βάρβαρος, foreign ("a word imitative of the confused sound of voices, conveying no meaning, by repeating the syllables bar, bar").

AROMETER } instruments for telling the *weight* of the air.  
AROSCOPE } βάρος, weight; μέτρον, a measure: σκοπέω, I view.

ARYTONE—(music) grave and deep, as a male voice whose compass is a medium between bass and tenor; (Grk. gram.) a word not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the *grave* accent being understood. βαρύς, strong, deep; τόνος (τείνω, I stretch), a straining or pitching of the voice, a tone.

ASANITE—βάσανος, the touch-stone. A Lydian stone used as a test in trying metals.

ASE } βάσις (βαίνω, 2 pers. sing. perf. pass. βέ-βασαι, I  
ASIS } go), a step, that whereon one steps, a pedestal.

ASILICA—a part of a Forum or open space for public business; the vestibule of the king; any kind of large oblong hall supported by pillars, or divided otherwise into aisles: hence, a type of the Primitive Church. As representing a Christian church the word corresponds with its derivation, and reaches its

- highest glory as the temple of the King of kings. βασιλικός, kingly, royal.
- BASILISK—a fabulous serpent, having a white spot on its head resembling a *royal crown*, whose look even was thought by the ancients to be fatal. βασιλίσκος, diminutive of βασιλεύς, a king.
- BATHOMETER—an instrument for sounding or measuring depths in the sea. βάθος, depth; μέτρον, a measure.
- BATHOS—a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. βάθος, depth.
- BATRACHIA—the order of reptiles which includes the *frog*. βάτραχος, a frog.
- BDELLIUM—a gummy, resinous exudation from an Oriental tree or shrub (Gen. ii. 12). βδέλλιον, a certain Arabian tree.
- BELEMNITE—an arrow-head or finger-stone; (vulgo) a thunder-bolt or thunder-stone. βέλεμνον (βέλος, a dart), a dart.
- BELOMANCY—divination by means of marked arrows drawn from a bag or quiver. βέλος (βάλλω, I hurl), anything thrown, a dart, arrow; μαντεία, power of divination.
- BEMA—an ancient name for the sanctuary in churches. βῆμα (βαίνω, I walk, step), a raised step, a stage or kind of pulpit (judgment-seat, Acts xxv. 6, 17).
- BERYL—a mineral of great hardness, and when transparent and set as a gem, called *aqua marina*. βήρυλλος, a jewel of sea-green colour (see Ezek. xxviii. 13, marg.).
- BIBLE—βίβλος, the inner bark of the papyrus: hence, the paper made of this bark: hence, a book, or the *Book* (of books).
- BIBLIOGRAPHY—a history or description of books and manuscripts. βιβλίον (diminutive of βίβλος); γράφω, I write.

**BIBLIOMANIA**—a rage for possessing books. *βιβλίον*; *μανία* (*μαίνομαι*, I rage, rave, am mad), frenzy, madness, rage.

**BIBLIOPOLIST**—a bookseller. *βιβλίον*; *πώλης* (*πωλέω*, I sell, deal), a seller, dealer.

**BIBLIOTHECAL**—belonging to a library. *βιβλίον*; *θήκη*, a case to put anything in.

**BICEPHALOUS**—having two heads. *bi* (a Latin prefix), two; *κεφαλή*, the head.

**BICYCLE**—a modern velocipede of two wheels, propelled by the alternate pressure of each foot upon a lever connected with the fore-wheel. *bi*, two; *κύκλος*, a circle or wheel.

**BIGAMY**—(as now understood) the crime of having two wives or two husbands at once. *bi*, two; *γάμος* (*γαμέω*, I marry, take to wife), a marriage, wedding.

**BIOGRAPHY**—the history of a man's life. *βίος*, life, course of life, manner of living; *γράφω*, I write.

**BIOLOGY**—the science of life in general. *βίος*, life; *λόγος*, an account, discourse.

**BIPETALOUS**—having two petals or flower-leaves. *bi* (a Latin prefix), two; *πέταλον*, a leaf, flower-leaf.

**BISHOP**—the highest of the three orders of the Christian ministry. *ἐπί-σκοπος*, an overseer. N.B.—The former part of the word forms *episque*, *evesque*, *évêque*; the latter part forms *piscop* = bishop.

**BLAME**—from old French *blasmer*, contracted from Latin *blasphemare*, therefore shorter form of *blaspheme* (which see).

**BLASPHEME** } *βλασφημέω* (*βλάξ*, akin to *μαλακός*, soft,  
**BLASPHEMY** } lazy, sluggish; *φήμη*, fame, reputation,  
character), I speak profanely, defame; or *βλάβις*  
(*βλάπτω*, I hurt), a harming, damage.

BLEAT (compare βληχή, a bleating).

BOLE } βῶλος, a clod of earth, a mass of anything. N.B.

BOLUS } —“*Bole Armeniac*,” Armenian earth, a favourite substance in alchemy.

BOLETUS—a genus of fungi containing many species. βολίτης, a mushroom.

BOLIS—a fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks. βολίς (βάλλω, I hurl), anything thrown, a missile.

BOMB—a hollow ball or shell filled with explosive materials; the stroke upon a bell. βόμβος, a humming, burring noise, deep sound.

BOMBAST—βόμβυξ, a silkworm, raw silk. N.B.—Silk and cotton were once confounded; the latter was used for stuffing out clothes: hence, *bombast*=inflated language.

BOREAS—the north wind. βορέας, Aquilo, or the wind from the N.N.E.

BOROUGH (-BURGH, -BURY)—German Burg or Berg; an incorporated town that is not a city: akin to πύργος, a tower; which is akin to Πέργαμος (τὰ πέργαμα, the citadel of a town), the citadel of Troy.

BOSPORUS (*later* BOSPHORUS)—literally an ox-ford: hence, a strait. βοῦς, an ox, heifer; πόρος, a ford.

BOTANY—the science which treats of the structure, functions, habitat, classification, &c., of plants. βοτάνη (βόσχω, I feed), herb, pasture, grass.

BOUSTROPHEDON—βου-στροφῆδόν (βοῦς, an ox, heifer; στροφή, a turning), turning like oxen in ploughing. N.B.—A mode of writing in early Greek which went from left to right and right to left alternately, as an ox ploughs.

BOX—a case with a cover. πυξίς, a box; πύξος, the box-tree or box-wood (see *Pyx*).

**Box**—a blow on the head *or* ear with the hand. *πύξ*, with clenched fist (akin to *πυκνός*, close, compact).

**BRACHIOPODA** } an order of mollusca with one shell on the  
**BRACHIOPODS** } back and another in front, and having  
 two long arms developed from the sides of the mouth.

*βραχίων*, the arm; *πούς* (gen. *ποδός*: plur. *πόδες*), a foot.

**BRACHYGRAPHY**—the art *or* practice of writing in shorthand. *βραχύς*, short; *γράφω*, I write.

**BRACHYLOGY**—the shortening of an expression by the suppression of a clause or word; conciseness *or* brevity of expression. *βραχύς*, short; *λόγος*, speech.

**BRADYPUS**—the sloth. *βραδύς*, slow; *πούς*, foot.

**BRANCHIÆ**—gills. *βράγχιον* (plur. *τὰ βράγχια*, the gills of fishes), a fin.

**BROMINE**—one of the elements related to chlorine and iodine, so called from its odour. *βρωμός*, a stink.

**BRONCHIA** } *βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe. 2. Inflammation  
**BRONCHITIS** } of the bronchia.

**BRONCHOCELE**—goitre *or* swelling in the fore-part of the neck. *βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe; *κήλη*, a tumour.

**BRONCHOTOMY**—an incision into the wind-pipe between the rings. *βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe; *τόμος* (*τέμνω*, I cut), a cutting. (See *Laryngotomy* *or* *Tracheotomy*.)

**BRONTOLOGY**—a discourse on thunder. *βροντή*, thunder; *λόγος*, discourse.

**BROTHER**—one born of the same father and mother, *or* of one of them only: akin to *φράτηρ*, a clansman.

**BRYOLOGY**—that part of the science of botany which relates to *mosses*. *βρύον*, a kind of moss, sea-weed; *λόγος*, discourse.

**BUBONCELE**—a tumour in the groin. *βουβών* (gen. *βουβώνος*), the groin; *κήλη*, a swelling.

- BUCESTAUR—a fabled figure, half man, half ox. βούς, an ox ; κένταυρος, a centaur (which see).
- BUCOLIC—βουκολικός (βούκολος, a cow-herd, which from βούς, cow, ox ; and obsolete verb καλέω, I tend), rustic, pastoral. N.B.—The *Bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil.
- BUFFALO—a species of the genus Bos (ox). βούβαλος, a kind of African stag or antelope. N.B.—φ = the aspirate of β.
- BUGLOSS—ox-tongue, a plant used in dyeing and colouring. βούς, an ox ; γλώσσα, a tongue.
- BULB—a spheroidal body growing from a plant. βολβός, a bulbous root that grew wild in Greece.
- BURSAR—βύρσα, a skin, purse : hence, the treasurer of a college, &c. N.B.—β = medial of π.
- BUSHEL—akin to πυξίς, a box.
- BUSTARD (French Out-arde)—a bird of the genus *Otis*, of the ostrich family. ώρίς (οῖς, gen. ώρός, the ear), a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers.
- BUTOMUS—the flowering rush with sharp blades or stalks which cut the mouths of cattle. βούς, an ox ; τόμος, a cutting.

C, c—KAPPA. K, κ. Ch—X, χ.

- CACHEXY } a depraved condition of the system. κακός,  
 CACHEXIA } bad, evil ; ξίς, habit of body or mind.
- CACOCHYMY—a vitiated state of the humours of the body.  
 κακός, bad ; χυμός, chyme (which see).
- CACODÆMON—κακός, evil ; δαίμων, a spirit, god.
- CACOËTHES—κακός, evil ; ἥθος, custom, habit.

**CACOGRAPHY**—incorrect spelling *or* writing. *κακος*, bad ; *γράφω*, I write.

**CACOPHONY**—a combination of discordant sounds. *κακος*, bad ; *φωνή*, a sound, tone.

**CACTUS**—a genus of succulent plants armed with spines. *κάκτος*, a prickly plant found in Sicily.

**CAINOZOIC**—belonging to the tertiary or later period *or* the age of mammals (geol.). *καινός*, recent, new ; *ζωή*, life.

**CALENDAR** (see *Kalendar*).

**CALENDER**—a machine consisting of two or more cylinders used to press cloth, paper, &c., to make them smooth, glossy, &c. *κύλινδρος* (*κυλίνδω*, I roll), a roller.

**CALENDS** (see *Kalends*).

**CALIGRAPHY** } elegant penmanship. *καλός*, beautiful ;  
**CALOGRAPHY** } *γραφή*, writing.

**CALISTHENICS**—exercises for giving strength and elegance to the figure of girls (as athletics for boys). *καλός*, good ; *σθένος*, strength.

**CALOTYPE**—*καλός*, beautiful ; *τύπος*, a stamp, point, mould, type. N.B.—A name given by Fox-Talbot, the inventor, to the process of producing copies of natural objects and pictures by the action of light upon nitrate of silver : *hence* sometimes called Talbot-type.

**CALYX**—*κάλυξ*, the cup of a flower : from *καλύπτω*, I hide.

**CAMELOT** *or* **CAMLET**—*καμηλωτή* (understand *δορά*, a hide), a camel's skin *or* garment of it : *κάμηλος*, a camel.

**CAMOMILE** } a plant of different species of the genus  
**CHAMOMILE** } *Anthemis*. *χαμαί-μηλον* (*χαμαί*, on the earth ; *μηλον*, an apple), strictly, earth-apple, so called from the smell of its flowers.

**CAMPYLO-SPERMOUS**—having the edges of the seeds so



curved inward as to form a groove. *καμπύλος* (*κάμπτω*, I bend), curved; *σπέρμα*, a seed.

CANCER—a sign of the zodiac; an eating sore: (akin to) *καρκίνος*, a crab, also an ulcer; perhaps so called from the great veins which surround it, compared to the claws of a crab.

CANISTER—a small basket of rushes, or a case for holding tea, &c. *κάναστρον* or *κάνεον*, a wicker-basket; especially a bread-basket.

CANON—*κανών*, any rod for measuring: hence, a rule or standard of excellence. So the Books received by the Church as the Bible are called the *canonical* Scriptures, as having been *ruled* to be inspired.

CANONIZE—*κανονίζω* (*κανών*, a rule), I appoint anything by certain rules or canons. N.B.—In the Roman Church it means to rank a deceased person in the *Catalogue* of Saints, or to insert the name of a saint in the *Canon* of the Mass before martyrologies were composed.

CANONS—*κανόνες* (plur. nom. of *κανών*), the laws of the Church.

CANOPY—*κωνωπεών* (*κώνωψ*, gen. *κώνωπος*, a gnat), a bed or litter with mosquito curtains.

CANTHARIDES—the blister-fly or Spanish fly. *κανθαρίς*, a blistering fly, or *κάνθαρος*, a kind of beetle (worshipped in Egypt).

CANVAS—a coarse cloth made of hemp. *κάνναβις*, hemp or anything made of it.

CARD (see *Chart*).

CARDIAC—pertaining to the heart; a cordial. *καρδία*, the heart.

CARDIPHONIA—the voice of the heart. *καρδία*, heart; *φωνή*, voice.

CAROTIDS—the large arteries conveying the blood from

the neck to the head. *καρωτίδες* (*κάρος*, heavy sleep, torpor), the two great arteries of the neck. N.B.—The ancients supposed that drowsiness was connected with an increased flow of blood through these.

CARPOLITE—a petrified fruit. *καρπός*, fruit; *λίθος*, a stone.

CARTOON—(see *Chart*) a design drawn on large, strong paper. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper.

CARYOPHYLLIA—a genus of small trees, the dried flower-buds of which form the *cloves* of commerce. *καρνόφυλλον* (*κάρνον*, a nut; *φύλλον*, a leaf), nut-leaf, the clove-tree.

CATABASION—a vault under a Greek church where relics are kept. *κατάβασις* (*κατά*, down; *βαίνω*, I go), a way down; the entrance to a cave.

CATACHRESIS—a trope of words by which they are wrested from their true signification, *e. g.* a *wooden milestone*. *κατάχρησις* (*κατα-χράομαι*, I use to the utmost, misuse, abuse; see 1 Cor. vii. 31), misuse.

CATACLYSM—a deluge. *κατα-κλύζω* (perf. pass. *κατα-κέκλυσμαι*), I inundate.

CATACOMB—an underground cemetery. *κατά*, under, down; *κύμβη* or *κύμβος*, a hollow or recess.

CATALECTIC—*καταληκτικός* (*καταλήγω*, I stop), leaving off (*τὸ καταληκτικόν* = a verse that has its feet incomplete).

CATALEPSY—a sudden suspension of the action of the senses, the body and limbs preserving the position given them, the action of the heart and lungs continuing. *κατάληψις* (*καταλαμβάνω*, fut. *καταλήψομαι*, I seize upon), a seizing.

CATALOGUE—*κατάλογος* (*κατα-λέγω*, I count up, reckon, enrol), a counting up, a list.

CATALYSIS—a term designating phenomena in which changes in the composition of substances are effected.

- by contact with one another. *κατάλυσις* (*καταλύω*, I loosen, dissolve), a dissolving.
- CATAPLASM—a poultice. *κατάπλασμα* (*καταπλάσσω*, perf. pass. *καταπέπλασμαι*), that which is spread or smeared over.
- CATAPULT—an engine anciently used for throwing stones, arrows, &c. *κατά*, down; *παλτός* (*πάλλω*, I hurl, whirl), brandished or thrown.
- CATARACT—a great waterfall. *κατορράκτης* (*κατά*, down; *ράσσω*, I dash), a broken fall of water.
- CATARRH—a discharge of fluid from the mucous membrane. *κατάρροος* (*κατά*, down; *ρέω*, I flow), a running down.
- CATASTROPHÈ—a subversion of the order or system of things. *καταστροφή* (*κατά*, over; *στροφή* [*στρέφω*, I turn], a turning), an overturning.
- CATECHESIS—*κατήχησις* (*κατηχέω*, 2 pers. sing. perf. pass. *κατήχησαι*, I sound in the ears, I teach by word of mouth), an instructing by question and answer.
- CATECHISM—an instruction by questions and answers. *κατηχέω* (1 pers. sing. perf. pass. *κατήχημαι*), I sound down, *i. e.* din into the ears by oral instruction.
- CATECHIST—*κατηχητής*, an instructor by catechism (3 pers. sing. perf. pass. of *κατηχέω*—*κατήχεται*).
- CATECHUMEN—*κατηχούμενος* (pres. part. pass. from *κατηχέω*), a person instructed or catechized.
- CATEGORY—(in logic) a predicament, a predicable or head of predicables; (commonly) state, condition (*e. g.* we are both in the same *category*). *κατά* (intensive), *ἀγορεύω*, I speak: hence, *κατηγορεύω*, I indicate, prove.
- CATHARINE—*καθαρός*, pure.
- CATHARTIC—*καθαρτικός* (*καθαίρω*, I purge), fit for cleansing.
- CATHEDRAL—the principal church in a diocese, containing

the bishop's *seat* or throne. καθ-ἔδρα, a seat (of authority): κατά (written καθ' before an aspirated vowel), down; ἔδρα, a seat.

CATHETER—a surgical instrument for emptying the bladder. καθετήρ (καθίημι, I send down), anything let down or put in.

CATHETOMETER—an instrument for reading the height of mercury or other fluid in barometrical tubes. καθετήρ, a thing let down or put in: or κάθετος, perpendicular height; μέτρον, a measure.

CATHOLIC—καθολικός, universal, general. κατά, over; ὅλος, whole, entire.

CATOPTICS—that part of the science of optics which treats of vision by reflection. ἡ κατοπτρική (*understand τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη*, art, science), the theory of the reflection of light. κάτοπτρον (κατά, in answer to, over against; ὀπτομαι, I see), a mirror.

CAUSTIC—burning. καυστικός (καίω, fut. καύσω, I burn), corrosive: also verbal adj. καυτός or καυστός, combustible.

CAUTERY } καυτήριον, a branding-iron: καυτηριάζω, I sear  
CAUTERIZE } with a red-hot iron. (See *Caustic*.)

CEMETERY—a burial-ground. κοιμητήριον (κοιμάω, I sleep, or I sleep the sleep of death), a sleeping-place. See 1 Cor. vii. 39, Grk.

CENOBITE } one who lives in a community or in a monas-  
CENOBITE } tery. κοινός, common; βίος, life, course of life.

CENOTAPH—an empty tomb or monument erected for one elsewhere buried. κενός, empty; τάφος, a tomb.

CENOZOIC (see *Cainozoic*).

CENTAUR—κεντέω, I goad; ταῦρος, a bull. N.B.—The Centaurs (bull-killers) were a savage race dwelling

- in Northern Greece; in later times, fabled to be monsters, half man, half horse.
- CENTRE—the middle point *or* place of anything. κέντρον, a point, anything with a sharp point.
- CEPHALIC } pertaining to *or* having a head. κεφαλή, the  
CEPHALOUS } head.
- CERAMIC—of, belonging to, *or* pertaining to *clay*. κέραμος, potter's earth and clay.
- CERAMICUS—Κεραμεικός (κέραμος, potter's earth and clay), a suburb of Athens, originally a potter's field. N.B. —The Tuileries (*tuile* = tile) in Paris, and, St. Matt. xxvii. 7, in Jerusalem.
- CERATE—a thick kind of ointment. κηρός, wax.
- CEREOLITE—a mineral resembling wax. κηρός, wax; λίθος, a stone.
- CESTUS—κεστός, worked, figured; as a substantive, a girdle.
- CETACEA—an order of marine animals including the *whale* kind. κῆτος, any sea-monster *or* huge fish, a whale.
- CHALCEDONY—an uncrystallized, translucent variety of quartz. χαλκηδών (gen. -όνος), the name of a gem like an onyx.
- CHALCOGRAPHY—the art of engraving on copper *or* brass. χαλκός, brass *or* copper; γράφω, I write.
- CHALICE—a cup *or* bowl (especially that used at Holy Communion). Lat. *calix*; akin to κύλιξ, a drinking-cup.
- CHALYBEATE—any water, liquor, *or* medicine into which iron enters. χάλυψ (gen. χάλυβος), hardened iron *or* steel.
- CHAMELEON—a lizard-like reptile known for changing its colour. χαμαι-λέων (χαμαί, on the ground; λέων, a lion), a ground-lion, a kind of lizard.
- CHAOS—χάος, empty, immeasurable space, the rude unformed mass (akin to *Chasm*).

**CHARACTER**—*χαρακτήρ* (*χαράσσω*, 3 pers. perf. pass. *κὲ χάρακται*, I mark, furrow, engrave), an impression on coins: *hence*, a mark or token expressed on a person or thing; “express image,” Heb. i. 3.

**CARD** } 1. Stiff, thick paper, paste-board. 2. A  
**CHART** } map, a tabular form of information upon  
**CHARTER** } a subject. 3. A deed or conveyance or  
**CHARTOGRAPHY** } an act of incorporation. 4. The art of forming charts or maps. Lat. *charta*. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper; *γράφω*, I write.

**CHASM**—a deep cleft or fissure in the earth or a rock. *χάσμα* (*χαίνω*, perf. pass. *κέχασμαι*, I yawn), a gulf.

**CHEIROPTERA**—an order of mammals having the limbs connected by a web capable of being used in flying like wings. *χείρ* (gen. *χειρός*), the hand; *πτερόν* (plur. *πτερά*), a wing.

**CHEIROTHERIUM**—an extinct animal whose foot-prints are broad like a hand. *χείρ* (gen. *χειρός*), the hand; *θηρίον*, a wild beast.

**CHELONIA**—an order of reptiles including the tortoise. *χελώνη*, a tortoise.

**CHEMICAL** } 1. Pertaining to chemistry. 2. One who  
**CHEMIST** } practises the art of chemistry. 3. *χημεία* or  
**CHEMISTRY** } *χυμική* (*understand τέχνη*, art), originally, the art of analyzing juices (*χυμός*, juice), *now*, the science that ascertains the nature and constituent parts of any body.

**CHERSONESE**—a peninsula (*e. g.* the Thracian, bordering on the Dardanelles; the Cimbric, now Jutland; the Tauric, now Crimea). *χερσόνησος* (*χέρσος*, dry land; *νῆσος*, an island), a land-island, *i. e.* peninsula.

**CHEST**—a box in which things are moved or deposited. *κίστη* (either *κέω*, I go, or *κείμεναι*, I lie still, rest), a box.

- CHICORY**—a plant of the genus Succory. κίχονα or κυχόριον, succory, endive.
- CHILIARCH**—χιλιάρχης or χιλιάρχος (χιλιοί, a thousand; ἄρχω, I command), the commander of 1000 men; a chief captain, Acts xxiii. 17.
- CHILIAST**—a millenarian. χιλιάς, the number 1000. (N.B.—One who believes that Christ will reign personally on the earth for 1000 years.)
- CHIMERA** } χίμαιρα, a she-goat, a fabulous fire-spouting  
**CHIMERICAL** } monster, with a lion's head, serpent's tail,  
 and goat's middle. 2. Imaginary, fanciful.
- CHIMNEY**—the passage to the open air from a fire. κάμινος (καίω or κάω, I light, kindle, burn), an oven, furnace, or kiln.
- CHIRAGRA**—gout in the hand. χείρ, the hand; ἄγρα, a seizing.
- CHIROGRAPH**—a writing which required a counterpart; now called a *charter-party*. χείρ (gen. χείρός), the hand; γράφω, I write.
- CHIROLOGY**—(see *Dactylology*.) χείρ, the hand; λόγος, discourse.
- CHIROMANCY**—divination by inspection of the lines and lineaments of the hand. χείρ, the hand; μαντεία, divination.
- CHIROPODIST**—one who heals diseases of the hands and feet or removes corns and bunions. χείρ, the hand; πούς (gen. ποδός), a foot.
- CHIRURGEON** (*surgeon*, which see)—χείρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work.
- CHLOE**—the Blooming. χλόη, young, green grass.
- CHLORINE**—a heavy gas of greenish colour. χλωρός, greenish yellow, pale green.
- CHLOROSIS**—the green-sickness. χλωρός, green.

- CHOIR } 1. A body of persons set apart to lead the  
 CHORISTER } singing in Divine Service. 2. One of this  
 CHORAGUS } body. 3. A chorus-leader (anciently one  
 CHORUS } who defrayed the cost of bringing out a  
 chorus). 4. The band of singers ; also, the part of a  
 tragedy *or* song which is sung by this band. χορός,  
 a chorus, band of singers ; ἄγω, I lead.
- CHOLER—χολή *or* χόλος, bile : hence, bitterness, anger ;  
 ῥέω, I flow.
- CHOLERA—χολέρα (χολή, bile), a disease characterized by  
 vomiting, purging, and acute pain and cramp.
- CHONDRODITE—a light-yellow brittle mineral. χόνδρος, a  
 corn, grain, any small roundish mass.
- CHORD—the string of a musical instrument *or* a combina-  
 tion of tones in harmony. χορδή, a string of gut ; the  
 string of a lyre.
- CHOREOGRAPHY—the art of representing *or* describing  
 dancing by signs. χορός, a dance ; γράφω, I  
 write.
- CHOREPISCOPUS—a local *or* suffragan bishop. χώρα *or*  
 χώρος, a place *or* region ; ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop.
- CHOROGRAPHY—the art of making a map *or* a description  
 of a particular country. χώρος, a region ; γράφω, I  
 write.
- CHRISM } 1. Oil consecrated by the  
 CHRISOM } (Shakespeare) } bishop, formerly used in the  
 CHRISTOM } administration of baptism.  
 χρίσμα (χρίω, I anoint), anything smeared on. 2. A  
 child which died within a month after its birth ; so  
 called from the cloth anointed with chrism used as  
 its shroud.
- CHRIST } χριστός (χρίω, I anoint), anointed. 1. The  
 CHRISTEN } same name of Jesus as the Messiah, by which



He was foretold, Dan. ix. 25, 26; see St. John i. 41; iv. 25. 2. To make any one one of Christ's own people, to baptize.

CHRISTENDOM—that part of the world in which Christianity prevails (*Hybrid*)—*χριστός*, anointed; and Anglo-Saxon affix *dom*, signifying *office, authority, or rule*, and so the sphere in which authority is exercised.

CHRISTMAS—the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord. *χριστός*, anointed; “*mass*” (Lat. *missa*), a general name for every part of Divine Service, and even for a single prayer.

CHRISTOLOGY—the doctrine of the whole or any part of Holy Scripture concerning Christ. *χριστός*, Christ; *λόγος*, discourse (see that of St. Paul, Eph. i. 20—23; Phil. ii. 6—11; Col. i. 14—19).

CHRISTOPHER—*χριστός*, Christ; *φέρω*, I bear.

CHROMATIC—a musical term for the scale of *semi-tones*, either because the intermediate notes were printed in colours, or because *semi-tones* (*i. e.* sharps and flats) give colour, animation, and variety to music (see *Diatonic*). *χρώμα*, colour (of the skin), colour in general.

CHROMATROPE—a toy consisting of a disk with colours so inscribed and arranged that when revolving rapidly streams of colours appear flowing either to or from the centre. *χρώμα*, colour; *τρόπος* (*τρέπω*, I turn), a turn, turning.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPH—(see *Lithograph*) a coloured lithograph. *χρώμα*, colour; *λίθος*, a stone; *γράφω*, I write.

CHRONIC } 1. Relating to time, lingering. 2. A nar-  
CHRONICLE } rative of events in the order of time. *χρόνος*,  
time, space of time, period.

**IRONOGRAM** } an inscription in which a date is expressed  
**IRONOGRAPH** } by numeral letters. χρόνος, time; γράμμα, anything written; γράφω, I write.

**IRONOLOGY**—the science which treats of measuring time by regular periods, and assigns proper dates to events. χρόνος, time; λόγος, discourse, account.

**IRONOMETER**—a watch or time-keeper of superior construction. χρόνος, time; μέτρον, a measurer.

**IRYSALIS**—χρυσαλλίς (χρυσός, gold), the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies.

**IRYSANTHEMUM**—a genus of composite plants, mostly perennial, including the sun-flower, marigold, &c. χρυσός, gold; ἀνθέμιον (same as ἄνθος), a flower.

**IRYSELEPHANTINE**—composed of gold and ivory. χρυσός, gold; ἐλέφας (gen. ἐλέφαντος), ivory.

**IRYSOLITE**—a bright yellow stone (perhaps our *topaz*). χρυσός, gold; λίθος, a stone. See Ezek. xxviii. 13.

**IRYSOMELA**—χρυσόμηλον, plur. χρυσόμηλα (χρυσός, gold; μήλον, an apple [in gen.], any tree-fruit), gold-apple. Applied to choice extracts from an author.

**IRYSOPRASE** (or -sus, Rev. xxi. 20)—a precious stone of a yellow-green colour. χρυσός, gold; πράσον, a leek. See Ezek. xxviii. 13, margin.

**IRURCH**—κυριακόν or κυριακή (from κύριος, a lord), of or belonging to a lord. The neuter word δῶμα, or the feminine word οἰκία, each signifying a house, being understood, so that the above mean “the Lord’s House,” or the Kyrke.

**IRYLE**—a milky fluid consisting of the fatty matter of food in a state of emulsion with the intestinal juices. χυλός, juice, moisture drawn out by digestion.

**IRYME**—the pulp formed by the food after it has been some time in the stomach mixed with the gastric

secretions. *χυμός*, pulpy juice (*χέω* or *χέω*, perf. pass. *κέ-χῦμαι*, I pour, melt).

CIBORIUM—an arched vault, as that over a high altar; the coffer containing the host or sacred wafer. *κιβώριον*, a cup.

CINEMATICS (see *Kinematics*).

CINNAMON—*κιννάμωμον* (a word introduced by the Greeks from the Phœnicians), the inner bark of a tree that grows in Ceylon, &c.

CIRCLE—*κρίκος* or *κίρκος*, a ring (Lat. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*).

CIRCUS—*κίρκος*, a ring.

CIST—a tomb of the Celtic period, consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs. *κίστη*, a box, chest.

CITRON—*κίτρον*, the fruit of the *κιτρέα* or citron-tree (resembling a lemon).

CLEF—a character used in musical notation to determine the position of the scale as represented on the staff. French *clef*; Lat. *clavis*. *κλείς* (*κλείω*, I close), a key.

CLEMATIS—a genus of climbing plants, called also *virgin's bower*. *κλημάτις*, a diminutive of *κλήμα* (*κλάω*, I break off), a shoot or twig broken off.

CLEOPTEROUS—*κλείω*, I close fast; *πτερόν*, a wing.

CLEPSYDRA—*κλεψύδρα*, a water-clock: *κλέπτω* (fut. *κλέψω*), I steal: hence, trickle through; *ὕδωρ*, water.

CLERGY } *κλήρος*, a lot or portion (a body of men set apart  
CLERK } to be the portion of the Lord).

CLEROMANCY—divination by throwing dice. *κλήρος*, a lot; *μαντεία*, divination (see Prov. xvi. 33; Acts i. 26).

CLIMACTERIC—a critical period in human life, in which some change is supposed to take place in the constitution. *κλιμακτήρ* (*κλίμαξ*, a ladder), the step of a staircase.

CLIMATE } κλίμα (gen. κλίματος), a slope, region, or zone  
CLIME } of the earth. κλίνω (perf. pass. κέ-κλιμαι), I  
make to slope or slant. N.B.—Climates *decline*  
from the equator, and *incline* towards the poles.

CLIMAX—κλίμαξ, a ladder, a flight of steps; from its leaning  
aslant (κλίνω): hence, in rhetoric, a gradual  
ascent from weaker expressions to stronger.

CLINIC } pertaining to a bed. κλίνη, a couch or bed  
CLINICAL } (e. g. *clinical* baptism, *i. e.* on a sick bed;  
*clinical* lecture, *i. e.* at the bedside of a patient).

CLYSTER—an injection. κλυστήρ, a syringe; κλύζω, I  
wash or dash against.

COCHINEAL—a dye-stuff. κόκκος, a berry, especially the  
kermes-berry used to dye scarlet.

COCHLEATE—spiral. κοχλίας, a snail with a spiral shell;  
or κόχλος, a shell-fish with a spiral shell.

COCKLE—a bivalve shell-fish having a corrugated shell.  
κογκύλιον, a mussel or cockle; or κόχλος, (sometimes  
used of) a bivalve shell-fish.

CÆLIAC—pertaining to the belly or the intestinal canal.  
κοιλία (κοῖλος, hollow), the belly.

CÆNOBITE (see *Cenobite*).

COCOA—a palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut or a pre-  
paration made from the ground nuts of the chocolate-  
tree. κοῦκι, the cocoa-palm and its fruit.

COFFER } κόφινος, a basket. See St. John vi. 13. N.B.—  
COFFIN } The κόφινος was part of the ordinary furniture  
of a travelling Jew to carry his food, for fear of  
pollution. The σπυρίς of St. Matt. xv. 37 was a fish-  
basket large enough to contain a man; see Acts ix.  
25, and 2 Cor. xi. 33, where St. Paul calls it σαργάνη,  
*i. e.* a wicker-basket.

COIGN, COIN, or QUOIN—a corner-stone. γωνία, a corner  
angle. Lat. *cuneus*.

- COLEOPTEROUS—having wings covered with a case or sheath. *κολεός*, a sheath or scabbard of a sword; *πτερόν*, a wing.
- COLIC—an acute pain in the abdomen or bowels. *κολικός*, suffering in the *colon* (which see).
- COLLODION—a solution of gun-cotton in ether. *κόλλα*, glue; *εἶδος*, form, resemblance.
- COLLYRIUM—*κολλύριον* (diminutive of *κολλύρα*, a long roll of coarse bread), eye-salve; so called because it was made up in small cakes.
- COLOCYNTH—*κολοκύνθη*, a round gourd or pumpkin; or *κολοκυνθίς*, the plant colocynth and its fruit.
- COLON—*κῶλον*, a part of the great intestines, a limb: hence, a member of a sentence.
- COLOPHON—an inscription on the last page of a book, containing the place of publication, date, printer's name, &c. *κολοφών*, a top, finishing, ending.
- COLURE—one of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator, passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points. *κόλουρος*, dock-tailed (*κόλος*, stunted; *οὐρά*, a tail); so named because a part is always below the horizon. *αἱ κόλουροι* (*understand γραμμαί*, lines) = the colures.
- COMA } *κῶμα* (*κοιμάω*, I lull to sleep), a deep, sound  
COMATOSE } sleep, lethargy. 2. Lethargic.
- COMEDY—*κοιμωδία*: *κώμη*, an unwallled village; *δοιδή* (contracted into *ῥῆδη*), a song; because comedies were originally sung or recited in the street.
- COMET—a hairy star. *κομήτης* (*κόμη*, hair), long-haired.
- COMIC—droll, diverting. (See *Comedy*).
- COMMA—*κόμμα* (*κόπτω*, perf. pass. *κέ-κομμαι*, I cut), a part cut off, a short clause in a sentence or a segment.
- COMUS—*κῶμος*, a revel, carousal. (See Milton's "Comus.")

**CONCH**—a marine shell. *κόγκος* or *κόγκη*, a cockle or mussel.

**CONCHOLOGY**—the science of shells and the animals that inhabit them. *κόγχη*, a mussel or cockle, also a mussel-shell; *λόγος*, discourse.

**CONE**—1. A solid body generated by the revolution of a triangle about one of its sides, having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex. 2. The conical fruit of a pine, &c. *κῶνος*, a fir-cone; peak of a helmet.

**CONICAL**—*κωνικός*, having the form of or pertaining to a cone. N.B.—Conics = that part of geometry which treats of the *cone* and the curves which arise from its sections.

**CONITE**—a variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, so called from its grey colour. *κόνις*, dust.

**CONOGRAPH**—an instrument for describing cones. *κῶνος*, a cone; *γράφω*, I write, sketch.

**CONOPS**—a Linnæan genus of dipterous insects. *κῶνωψ*, a gnat.

**CONSTANTINOPLE**—*Constantine*; *πόλις*, a city.

**COPPICE** } a wood consisting of underwood or brushwood  
**COPSE** } cut at certain times. *κόπτω* (fut. *κόψω*), I cut, fell.

**COPPER**—akin to *Κύπρος*, Cyprus, whence the Romans got the best copper (Lat. *cyprium*).

**COPROLITE**—petrified dung of carnivorous reptiles. *κόπρος*, dung; *λίθος*, a stone.

**CORAL**—the solid secretion of zoophytes, consisting almost purely of carbonate of lime. *κοράλλιον*, coral, especially red coral.

**CORD** (see *Chord*).

**CORIANDER**—a plant, the seeds and leaves of which have a strong bug-like smell. *κορίαννον*: *κορίς*, a bug.

- CORONA**—a crown-like margin at the top of a flower.  
*κορωνίς* (as a substantive), a wreath or garland;  
*κορωνός*, curved.
- CORYMBUS**—*κόρυμβος* (*κόρυς*, a helm, or *κορυφή*, the crown of the head), a cluster of fruit or flowers.
- CORYPHÆUS**—the conductor or leader of the dramatic chorus. *κορυφαῖος* (*κορυφή*, the head, top, summit), hence, the foremost man, leader.
- COSMETIC**—a beautifier of the complexion. *κοσμητικός* (*κοσμέω*, I deck, adorn), skilled in decorating.
- COSMIC** } *κοσμικός*, well-ordered or relating to the world:  
**COSMICAL** } *κόσμος*, order or the world, universe (from its perfect arrangement).
- COSMOGONY**—the science of the generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe. *κόσμος*, the world; *γονή*, birth, descent.
- COSMOGRAPHY**—a description of the world or universe. *κόσμος*, the world; *γράφω*, I write.
- COSMOPOLITE**—a citizen of the world. *κόσμος*, the world; *πολίτης* (*πόλις*, a city), a citizen.
- COSMORAMA**—an exhibition through a lens of drawings of cities, &c., in different parts of the world. *κόσμος*, the world; *δραμα* (*δράω*, I see), a view, sight.
- COSMOS**—the universe; so called from its perfect arrangement. *κόσμος*, order, arrangement.
- COTHURNUS**—*κόθορνος*, a buskin or high boot.
- COTT** }  
**COT** } a little bed: akin to *κοίτη*, a place to lie down in.
- COTYLEDON**—one of the seed-lobes of a plant. *κοτυλήδων* (*κοτύλη*, a hollow vessel), any hollow like a cup, the socket of a joint.
- CRAB**—akin to *κάραβος*, the stag-beetle, or a prickly kind of crab.
- CRANE**—1. A wading bird of the genus *Grus*, having a

long straight bill, long legs and neck. 2. A machine for moving weights; so called from similarity of form to 1. γέρανος, a crane (in both cases).

**RANUM** } κράνιον (κάρα, the head), the upper part of  
**RANIOLOGY** } the head, the skull; λόγος, discourse.

Phrenology (which see).

**RASIS**—the contraction of two vowels into one or into a diphthong. κῶσις, a mingling; κεράω, radical form of κεράννυμι, I mix.

**RATER**—κρατήρ (κεράννυμι, I mix), a mixing-bowl, any hollow, the mouth of a volcano.

**REASOTE** or **CREOSOTE**—an oily, colourless liquid obtained from the pyroligneous and the tarry matter which distils from wood. κρέας, flesh; σώζω, I preserve.

**REATINE**—a crystallizable substance found in the muscular tissue of animals. κρέας, flesh.

**REME**—κρίμα (κρίνω, perf. pass. κέ-κριμαι, I accuse), an accusation, charge. Lat. *crimen*.

**RINOIDEA**—a genus of radiated animals related to the star-fish; *stone-lilies*, “fixed to the rocks like tulips on their stems,” the fossil joints of the stems resembling button-moulds. κρίνον, a lily; εἶδος, form.

**RISIS**—κρίσις (κρίνω, 2 pers. sing. perf. pass. κέ-κρισαι, I decide), a deciding, determining: hence, the issue, decision, decisive moment, turning-point.

**RITERION**—κριτήριον (κριτής [κρίνω, 3 pers. sing. perf. pass. κέ-κριται, I decide], a judge), standard, test.

**RITIC**—one skilled in judging. κριτικός (κριτής), fit for trying.

**RITHMUM**—a genus of umbelliferous plants including the sea-fennel, samphire. κρίθμον or κρήθμος, samphire.

**ROAK**—κρώζω (fut. κρώξω), I cry like a crow or raven (κόραξ).



CROCODILE—a large amphibious reptile. *κροκόδειλος*, a kind of lizard.

CROCUS—*κρόκος*, saffron; which is made from the stamens of the crocus.

CROTON—*κρότων*, a dog-louse, tick; also the *Palma Christi* or thorn bearing the castor-berry (thought to resemble a tick), whence is produced *croton* and *castor* oil.

CRYOPHORUS—an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation. *κρύος*, icy-cold; *φέρω*, I bear.

CRYPT—a vault under a church. *κρυπτός* (*κρύπτω*, I conceal), hidden. Compare *croft*, a small close or enclosed field.

CRYPTOGAMIA } the class of flowerless plants which do not  
CRYPTOGAMIC } fructify by the means usual to others.  
*κρυπτός*, hidden, secret; *γάμος*, marriage. 2. Pertaining to cryptogamiæ. *κρυπτός*, hidden; *γαμέω*, I marry.

CRYPTOGRAPHY—the art of writing in cipher or secret character. *κρυπτός*, hidden; *γράφω*, I write.

CRYPTOLOGY—secret or enigmatical language. *κρυπτός*, hidden; *λόγος*, discourse.

CRYSTAL—the regular form, bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, which a substance tends to assume in solidifying. *κρύσταλλος* (root *κρύος*, icy-cold), clear ice.

CTENOID—one of the third order of fishes. *κτείς* (gen. *κτενός*), a comb; *εἶδος*, form, shape.

CUBE—*κύβος*, a solid square or a regular solid body with six equal square sides.

CUCKOO—a bird deriving its name from its note. *κόκκυξ* (*κόκκυ*, a cry or call to a person), a cuckoo.

- CUMIN** } *κύμινον*, an Eastern plant with aromatic seed of  
**CUMMIN** } medicinal properties. See Isa. xxviii. 25 ; St.  
 Matt. xxiii. 23.
- CYANITE**—*κύανος*, a dark blue substance, perhaps blue steel.
- CYCLADES**—a group of islands in the Ægean Sea lying  
 in a circle ; so called because lying in a circle (*κύκλος*).
- CYCLAMEN**—*κυκλάμινος* (*κύκλος*), sow-bread, a bulbous  
 plant with *round* leaves, on which in Italy swine  
 feed.
- CYCLE**—an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens *or* a  
 periodical space of time. *κύκλος*, a ring, circle.
- CYCLOGRAPH**—an instrument for drawing a circular arc  
 without the use of a central point. *κύκλος*, a circle ;  
*γράφω*, I write.
- CYCLOID**—a curve generated by a point in the plane of a  
 circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line,  
 keeping always in the same plane. *κύκλος*, a ring ;  
*εἶδος*, form, shape.
- CYCLONE**—a rotatory storm *or* whirlwind of extended  
 circuit. *κυκλώω*, I drive round.
- CYCLOPÆDIA**—a course of the sciences *or* the circle of  
 human knowledge. *κύκλος*, a circle ; *παιδεία*, in-  
 struction.
- CYCLOPS**—fabled giants with one eye, and that in the  
 middle of the forehead. *κύκλος*, a circle ; *ὤψ*, an eye.
- CYLINDER**—*κύλινδρος* (*κυλίνδω*, I roll), a roller.
- CYMA**—a wave-like moulding of a cornice. *κύμα*, a wave.
- CYMBAL**—a musical instrument of brass formed like a  
 dish. *κύμβαλον*, from *κύμβος* *or* *κύμβη*, a hollow.
- CYME**—a flat-topped *or* convex flower-cluster. *κύμα*, the  
 young sprout of a cabbage.
- CYNIC**—*κυνικός* (*κύων*, gen. *κυνός*, a dog), dog-like : *hence*,  
 a surly, snarling man. N.B.—The Cynics, followers

of Diogenes, were a sect of philosophers who despised riches, the arts, sciences, amusements, &c.

CYNOCEPHALUS—a genus of monkeys, a baboon. κύων (gen. κυνός), a dog; κεφαλή, a head.

CYNOSURE—κυνός (gen. of κύων), a dog; οὐρά, a tail. The north pole-star, being the bright star of Ursa Minor, or Little Bear, by which seamen used formerly to steer: hence, a centre of attraction.

CYPRIPEDIUM—a genus of plants including *the lady's slipper*. Κύπρις, the Cyprian goddess Venus; πόδιον (πούς, gen. ποδός, a foot), a little foot.

CYST or CYSTIS—κύστις (κύω, I hold, contain), a bag, pouch, bladder.

CYSTOCELE—hernia of the urinary bladder. κύστις, a bladder; κήλη, a tumour.

# D, D—DELTA. Δ, δ.

DACTYL—a poetical foot of one long and two short syllables. δάκτυλος, a finger (one long and two short joints).

DACTYLOGLYPH—an engraver of gems. δακτύλιος, a ring, seal-ring; γλύφω, I hollow out, engrave, carve.

DACTYLOLOGY—a method of communication by manual or digital signs. δάκτυλος, a finger; λόγος, a discourse.

DÆDAL } formed with or displaying art. δαίδαλος or  
DÆDALIAN } δαιδάλεος, curiously or cunningly wrought.

DAFFODIL—a plant of the genus Narcissus. (See *Asphodel*.)

DARSIS—the operation of removing the skin. δάρσις (δέρω, I skin), flaying.

DEACON—the third order of the Christian ministry. (See *Diaconate*.)

**DEAN**—an ecclesiastical dignitary; the chief officer of a chapter. Lat. *decanus*, which from δέκα, ten.

**DECADE**—a period of ten years. δεκάς (gen. δεκάδος), the number ten.

**DECAGON**—a plane figure of ten sides and angles. δέκα, ten; γωνία, an angle or corner.

**DECAGRAM**—a French weight of ten grams (which see). δέκα, ten; γράμμα, a letter.

**DECAHEDRON**—a solid figure having ten sides. δέκα, ten; ἔδρα, a base.

**DECALOGUE**—the ten commandments. δέκα, ten; λόγος, a word or saying.

**DECAMERON**—a hundred stories written by Boccaccio (A.D. 1348), feigned to have been related in ten days. δέκα, ten; ἡμέρα, a day.

**DECAMETRE**—a French measure of length consisting of ten metres (which see). δέκα, ten; μέτρον, a measure.

**DECAPOLIS**—a district including ten cities. δέκα, ten; πόλις, a city. See St. Matt. iv. 25; St. Mark vii. 31.

**DECASYLLABLE**—consisting of ten syllables. δέκα, ten; συλλαβή, syllable (which see).

**DELTA**—δέλτα, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. A name given to an island of the shape of this letter Δ, formed at the mouth of a river by the divergence of two branches, *e. g.* of the Nile, Danube, Ganges, &c.

**DELTOID**—in the form of a delta. δέλτα and εἶδος, form, shape, *e. g.* deltoid leaf, muscle, &c.

**DEMAGOGUE**—a leader of the people who panders to popular prejudices. δῆμος, the common people; ἄγω, I lead.

**DEMOCRACY** } 1. Government by the people. 2. A pro-  
**DEMOCRAT** } motor of this. δῆμος, the common people;  
 κρατέω, I hold sway, or κράτος, rule.

DEMON } 1. An evil spirit. 2. One possessed with  
 DEMONIAIC } a demon. 3. A discourse *or* treatise on  
 DEMONOLOGY } demons. δαίμων, (originally) a god *or*  
 goddess, destiny (good *or* bad), a departed soul;  
 and later as used now, an evil spirit; λόγος, a dis-  
 course.

DENDRITE—a stone *or* mineral on *or* in which are branch-  
 ing figures resembling shrubs *or* trees. δένδριτης, of  
*or* pertaining to a tree (δένδρον).

DENDROLITE—a petrified *or* fossil shrub, &c. δένδρον, a  
 tree; λίθος, a stone.

DEONTOLOGY—the science of that which is morally bind-  
 ing *or* obligatory. δέον, gen. δέοντος (neut. participle  
 of impersonal verb δέω, one must, one ought, *or* it is  
 binding on one [δέω, I bind]), that which is binding;  
 λόγος, discourse. N.B.—τὰ δέοντα = moral duties.

DERM } δέρμα (δέρω, perf. pass. δέ-δαρμαι, I flay), the  
 DERMIS } skin.

DERMATOLOGY—the science which treats of the skin and  
 cutaneous diseases. δέρμα, the skin; λόγος, discourse.

DESMOLOGY—that branch of physiology which treats of  
 the ligaments. δεσμός (δέω, I bind), a band, bond,  
 anything for tying; hence, a ligament; λόγος, a dis-  
 course, the science.

DESPOT—δεσπότης, an absolute ruler.

DEUTEROGAMY—a second marriage. δεύτερος, the second;  
 γάμος, marriage.

DEUTERONOMY—the fifth book of the Pentateuch, contain-  
 ing the second giving (or repetition) of the law.  
 δεύτερος, the second; νόμος, law.

DEUTEROPATHY—sympathetic affection of any part of the  
 body. δεύτερος, second; πάθος, suffering.

DEUTEROSCOPY—second sight. δεύτερος, second; σκοπέω,  
*I view.*

DEVIL } διάβολος (διαβάλλω, I calumniate), a slan-  
 DIABOLICAL } derer. (Ang.-Sax. *deofol*; Lat. *diabolus*.)

DIABETES—a disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine. διαβήτης, a siphon: διά, through; βαίνω, I go or pass.

DIACHYLON (-LUM)—an adhesive plaster, formerly made from expressed juices. διάχυλος (διά, thoroughly, out and out; χυλός, juice), very succulent; or from *dia*, a middle-age prefix denoting a *drug* (e. g. *diaziniber*, the *drug* ginger), and χυλός, juice.

DIACONATE—the office of a deacon. διάκονος, a minister, servant, or deacon (which see).

DIACOUSTICS—the science which treats of the properties of sound as affected by passing through different media. δι-ακούω, I hear from or through another.

DIADEM—διάδημα (δια-δέω, perf. pass. -δέδεμαι, I bind round), the blue band worked with white which went round the turban (τιάρτα) of the Persian king.

DIÆRESIS—the separation or resolution of one syllable into two. δι, apart, asunder, in twain; αἰρέω, I take away (e. g. coöperate).

DIAGNOSIS—(as a medical term it signifies) the determination of a disease by means of distinctive marks or characteristics. διάγνωσις (διά, between; γινώσκω, I discern), a discriminating.

DIAGONAL—the line joining two not adjacent angles. διά, across; γωνία, an angle, corner.

DIAGRAM } 1. A figure or drawing made to illustrate a  
 DIAGRAPH } statement. 2. An instrument used in perspective. δια-γράφω (perf. pass. δια-γέ-γραμμαι), I mark out by lines: γράμμα, a mark, sketch; γράφω, I write.

DIALECT—διάλεκτος (διαλέγομαι, I discourse), the language or manner of speaking of a country.

**DIALECTICS**—the branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning. *διαλεκτικός*, skilled in discourse *or* argument. N.B.—*ἡ διαλεκτική* (*understand τέχνη*, art), the art of discussing a point by questioning another (see Acts xviii. 19, Grk.).

**DIALOGUE**—*διάλογος* (*διαλέγομαι*, I discourse), a conversation.

**DIALYSIS**—*διαλύω* (fut. *διαλύσω*), I part asunder. (See *Diæresis*.)

**DIAMAGNETIC**—a term applied to many bodies which, under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian. *διά*, across; magnetic (which see).

**DIAMETER** } 1. Any right line passing through the  
**DIAMETRICAL** } centre of a figure *or* body, and terminated  
by the opposite boundaries. 2. As remote as possible, as if at the opposite end of a diameter. *διά*, through, across; *μέτρον*, any space measured.

**DIAMOND**—a mineral and gem of such hardness as to scratch all other minerals (a corruption of *adamant*, which see).

**DIANDRIA**—a class of plants having two stamens. *δι*, twice, double; *ἀνήρ* (gen. *ἀνδρός*), a man.

**DIAPASON**—the octave *or* interval which includes all the tones of the diatonic scale. *διαπασῶν* (*διά*, through; *πᾶς*, *πᾶσα*, *πᾶν*, all, gen. plur. fem. *πασῶν* [*χορδῶν*, strings, being *understood*]).

**DIAPHANOUS**—transparent. *διά*, through; *φαίνω*, I show *or* make to appear.

**DIAPHONICS**—the doctrine of refracted sound. *διά*, through; *φωνή*, a sound, tone.

**DIAPHORETIC**—promoting perspiration. *διαφόρησις* (*διαφορέω*, I throw off by perspiration), perspiration, sweat.

**DIAPHRAGM**—a dividing membrane *or* thin partition ; the midriff. διαφράσσω (perf. pass. δια-πέ-φραγμαί), I separate by a fence (φράγμα).

**DIARRHOEA** } 1. An excessive evacuation of the intestines ;

**DIARRHOETIC** } a flux. 2. Producing purging. διάρροια *or* διαρροή (διά, through ; ῥέω, I flow), a flowing through.

**DIATEMA**—διάστημα (δι, apart ; ἵστημι, I set, place), an interval of music.

**DIASTOLÈ**—διαστολή (δι, apart ; στέλλω, I set, place), a dilatation of the heart. The opposite to *systolè* (which see).

**DIASTYLE**—διάστυλος (διά, between ; στῦλος, a pillar), having the space of three diameters between the columns.

**DIATESSARON**—an interval of music ; *also* an arrangement of the *four* Gospels so as to make one continuous narrative, *or* an attempted harmony of the four Gospels. διά, through ; τέσσαρες, four.

**DIATONIC (SCALE)**—διά, through ; τόνος, a straining (τείνω, I stretch) *or* pitching of the voice, a tone. N.B.—This scale consists of eight sounds with seven intervals, of which two are semi-tones and five are whole tones. (See *Chromatic*.)

**DIATRIBE**—διατριβή (διατρίβω, I rub away, consume), a discussion, argument, a spending *or* waste of time.

**DICHOTOMOUS**—regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom. δίχα (δύς), in two, in two ways ; τόμος (τέμνω, I cut), a cut *or* cutting (*e.g.* the branches of many trees).

**DICHOTYLEDON**—a plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. δι for δύς, twice ; κοτυληδών, any hollow like a cup.



DIDACTIC—preceptive. διδακτικός (διδάσκω, I teach), apt to teach (2 Tim. ii. 24).

DIDRACHM } a sum equal to two Attic drachmæ or half a  
DIDRACHMA } shekel. τὸ διδραχμον, a double drachm (see  
Exod. xxx. 13, 14 ; St. Matt. xvii. 24, Grk. : it = a  
bekah, Exod. xxxviii. 26).

DIDYMOUS—διδυμος, double, two-fold (διδυμοι, twins). See  
St. John xi. 16.

DIELECTRIC—a non-conductor separating a body electrified  
by induction from the electrifying body. διά, through  
(see *Electric*).

DIET—δίαίτα, life, way of living (with reference to food).

DIETETIC—that part of the medical art which relates to  
diet or food. ἡ διαιτητική (understand τέχνη, art),  
wholesome living.

DIGAMMA—Ϝ, an obsolete Greek letter. δι for δίσ, twice ;  
γάμμα, third letter of Greek alphabet. N.B.—It =  
English *w*: cf. *ῥῥῡον* (which was usually digammated),  
with English *work* (see pp. 1, 2).

DIGRAPH—a combination of two written characters to  
express a single articulated sound (e. g. *ea* in the word  
*head*). δι for δίσ, twice ; γράφω, I write.

DILEMMA—a difficult, vexatious, perplexing, inevitable  
alternative. δι for δίσ, twice ; λήμμα (λαμβάνω, perf.  
pass. εἰ-λημμαι, I receive), anything received.

DIMETER—a verse of two metres or measures. δι for  
δίσ, double ; μέτρον, a metre or measure.

DIMITY—a kind of stout, ribbed, white cotton cloth.  
δίμιτος (δι, double ; μίτος, a thread of the warp), of  
double thread.

DINETIC—pertaining to a spinning movement. δίνη, a  
whirling, whirlpool.

DINORNIS—a genus of extinct birds of gigantic size which

formerly inhabited New Zealand. *δεινός*, terrible ; *ὄρνις*, a bird.

**DINOTHERIUM**—an extinct animal of gigantic size. *δεινός*, terrible, fearful, marvellous, powerful ; *θηρίον*, a wild beast.

**DIOCESE** } *διοίκησις* (*δι-οικέω*, I manage, direct), a govern-  
**DIOCESAN** } ment, province: hence, a diocese *or* the  
portion of a country under the jurisdiction of a  
bishop.

**DIDON**—the globe-fish, a genus having one tooth occupying the whole of each jaw. *δι*, double ; *ὀδούς* (gen. *ὀδόντος*), a tooth.

**DIOECIA** } a class of plants having the stamens on one  
**DIOECIOUS** } plant and the pistils on the other. *δι*, twice  
*or* double ; *οἶκος*, a house, abode.

**DIOPTRIC**—*διοπτρικός* (*διά*, through ; *ὀπτομαι*, I see, look), suitable for seeing more remote objects by the refraction of light.

**DIORAMA**—a mode of scene-representation in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening. *διά*, through ; *ὄραμα* (*ὀράω*, I see), a view, sight.

**DIORTHOSIS**—the operation of restoring crooked *or* distorted limbs to their proper shape. *διά*, thoroughly, completely ; *ὀρθώω* (*ὀρθός*, straight), I make straight.

**DIPETALOUS**—having two flower-leaves *or* petals. *δι* for *δύς*, double, twice ; *πέταλον*, a leaf.

**DIPHTHERIA**—a disease in which the air-passages, and especially the throat, become coated with a false membrane. *διφθέρα*, leather.

**DIPHTHONG**—the coalition of two vowels in one sound. *δι* for *δύς*, double ; *φθόγγος* (*φθέγγομαι*, I utter a sound), the voice, a sound.

**DIPLOMA**—a letter or writing conferring a title, dignity, or privilege, of which a *duplicate* was kept. *δίπλωμα* (*διπλόω*, I double), twice as much of a thing, a duplicate, anything folded double (especially a licence, &c.).

**DIPSOMANIA**—excessive craving for drink. *δίψα*, thirst; *μανία*, madness.

**DIPTEROUS**—having two wings (as among insects). *δῖς*, double; *πτερόν*, a wing.

**DIPTOTE**—a noun which has only two cases. *δι* for *δῖς*, double; *πτωτός* (*πίπτω*, I fall), anything that falls: hence, a *case* (*cado*, I fall) of a noun. (See *Aptote*.)

**DIPTYCH**—a folding writing-tablet consisting of two leaves, or a double catalogue of living and dead saints which is rehearsed in the Liturgy of the Greek Church. N.B.—The ancient diptychs were the ground of the Martyrologia, and when made general instead of local were the original form of the Christian calendar. *δίπτυχος*: *δι* for *δῖς*, double; *πτυχή* (*πτύσσω*, I fold or double up), anything in folds.

**DISASTER** } *δυσ*, an inseparable prefix like English *un* or  
**DISASTROUS** } *mis*, always with notion of hard, bad, ill;  
*ἀστήρ*, a star: hence, evil-starred.

**DISC** }  
**DISCUS** } *δίσκος*, a flat, round plate, quoit, trencher.  
**DISH** }

**DISYLLABLE**—a word of two syllables. *δι* for *δῖς*, double; *συλλαβή*, that which is held together, especially several letters forming one sound.

**DISTICH**—a couple of verses making complete sense; a couplet of two lines. *δί-στιχον*: *δι* for *δῖς*, double; *στίχος*, from the nominative *στίξ*, a row, line, verse.

**DITHYRAMBICS**—*διθύραμβος*, a line of lyric poetry. (in honour of Bacchus), derivation unknown.

**DIURETIC**—*διουρητικός* (διά, through ; *οὐρέω*, I make water : *οὐρον*, urine), that promotes the flow of urine.

**DOCTÆ**—ancient heretics who held that Christ acted and suffered only in *appearance*—as a phantom. *δοκῆταί* : *δόκησις*, an appearance. See 1 St. John i. 1 ; iv. 3. (Called also *φαντασιασταί*.)

**DODECAGON**—a regular polygon of twelve equal sides and angles. *δώδεκα* (δύο, two ; δέκα, ten), twelve ; *γωνία*, an angle, corner.

**DOGMA** } a tenet, a positive, authoritative statement of  
**DOGMATIC** } doctrine, or a definite ascertained truth.  
*δόγμα* (*δοκέω*, perf. pass. *δέ-δογμαι*, I think, I seem), a decree, an opinion, that which seems true.

**DOLERITE**—a dark-coloured, heavy variety of igneous rock. *δολερός* (*δόλος*, wile, craft), deceitful (because it was easily confounded with *diorite*, or greenstone).

**DOLICHOCEPHALOUS**—animals the diameter of whose skulls is longer from front to back than from side to side. *δολιχός*, long ; *κεφαλή*, the head.

**DOME**—a cupola. *δόμος* or *δῶμα*, a house-top (see St. Matt. x. 27 ; Acts x. 10, Grk.).

**DOSE**—the quantity of medicine to be *given* at one time. *δόσις* (*δίδωμι*, perf. pass. second pers. sing. *δέ-δοσαι*, I give), a giving.

**DOXOLOGY**—a form of praise ; a song of glory ; a hymn in which glory is ascribed to God. *δόξα*, honour, glory ; *λόγος*, a saying.

**DRACHM** } *δραχμή*, originally, as much as one can hold in  
**DRACHMA** } the hand (*δράσσομαι*, perf. pass. *δέ-δραγμαι*, I  
**DRAM** } grasp a handful of) ; now the eighth part of  
an ounce. The Attic drachma (silver) =  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ .

**DRAGON**—a fabled, fierce, winged serpent, so called from its terrible eyes. *δράκων* (*ἔδρακον*, 2 aorist of *δέρ-κομαι*, I flash or gleam like the eye), a dragon.

- DRAMA**—*δράμα*, an act or action represented on the stage : *δράω* (perf. pass. *δέ-δραμαι*), I do.
- DRASTIC**—applied to a medicine that purges thoroughly or quickly. *δραστικός* (*δράω*, I do), active.
- DROMEDARY**—the swift-of-foot, one-hump camel of Arabia. *δρομάς* (gen. *-άδος*), a running.
- DROPSY**, shortened form of **HYDROPSY**—an unnatural collection of serous fluid in any cavity of the body. *ἵδρωψ* (*ἵδωρ*, water), any watery humour.
- DROSOMETER**—an instrument for measuring the quantity of dew on the surface of a body in the open air. *δρόσος*, dew ; *μέτρον*, a measure.
- DRYAD** } a nymph of the woods. *Δρυάς* (gen. *Δρυάδος*) :
- DRUID** ? } *δρῦς*, an oak or any timber tree.
- DULIA**—*δουλεία* (*δοῦλος*, a slave), inferior kind of worship, as that of the saints.
- DYNAMETER**—an instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. *δύναμις*, strength, power ; *μέτρον*, a measure.
- DYNAMICS**—the science which treats of the laws regulating the force or power of moving bodies. *δύναμις*, strength, power. (Opposite to *statics*, which see.)
- DYNAMITE**—a new explosive compound (porous silica saturated with nitro-glycerine) suitable for mining purposes. *δύναμις*, strength, power.
- DYNAMOMETER**—an instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of animals, men, machines, the strength of materials, &c. *δύναμις*, strength, power ; *μέτρον*, a measure.
- DYNASTY**—a race of sovereigns in the same line. *δυναστεία*, sovereignty : *δύναμαι*, I am able, strong enough to do : *e. g.* Stuart, Tudor, &c.
- DYSENTERY**—"a bloody flux." *δυσ*, an inseparable prefix

like English *un* or *mis*, always with notion of hard, bad, ill, &c. ; ἔντερον (*éntós*, within), an intestine.

See Acts xxviii. 8, Grk.

ὤΣΠΕΨΙΑ } a state of the stomach in which its functions  
 ὤΣΠΕΨΥ } are disturbed without the presence of other  
 ὤΣΠΕΨΙΟ } diseases. *δυσ*, bad ; πέπτω (fut. πέψω), I  
 soften, cook, digest.

ὤΣΦΟΝΥ—a difficulty of speaking. *δυσ*, bad ; φωνή, the faculty of speech.

ὤΣΠΝΟΑ—a difficulty of breathing. *δυσ*, bad ; πνοή or πνοή (*πνέω*, I breathe), a breathing.

# E, e—EPSILON. E, ε.

ἄΡΘΗ—akin to ἔρα. Lat. *terra*.

ἄΟΝΥ—a species of hard, heavy, durable wood, usually black, sometimes red and green. (There were two kinds, black = Ethiopian, variegated = Indian.) ἔβεος or ἔβέρη, the ebony-tree.

ἄΒΑΤΙΟ—denoting a mere result or consequence. ἐκβαίνω, I go out of (see ἐκβασίς, the issue or event of a matter), *e. g.* so that it was fulfilled (see *Telic*).

ἄΕΝΤΡΙΟ—deviating from the centre (*e. g.* the orbit of the earth) : hence, departing from the usual course or practice. ἐκ, out of ; κέντρον, the centre.

ἄΧΥΜΩΣΙΟ—a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by a contusion (*e. g.* a black eye). ἐκχύμωσις : ἐκ, out of ; χυμός, juice ; or ἐκχυμόω, which from ἐκχέω, I pour out.

ἄΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΣΤΙΟ—pertaining to the Church ; (as a noun) a clergyman. ἐκκλησία (*ἐκ-καλέω*, I call forth), an assembly summoned or called forth : hence, a name for the Church.

ECHIDNA—a genus of ant-eaters found in New Holland. *ἔχιδνα* or *ἔχης*, a viper or adder.

ECHO—a reverberated sound. *ἤχώ*, same as *ἤχη* or *ἦχος*, a sound.

ECCLECTIC—*ἐκλεκτικός* (*ἐκ-λέγω*, I choose out), picking out, selecting. N.B.—The Eclectics = philosophers who selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school of philosophy.

ECLIPSE } 1. The obscuration of the light of the sun, &c.,  
ECLIPTIC } by the intervention of some other body. 2.  
The apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun. *ἔκλειψις* (*ἐκ-λείπω*, fut. *ἐκλείψω*, I leave out, I am eclipsed), a forsaking, disappearance.

ECCLOGUE—*ἐκλογή* (*ἐκ-λέγω*, I choose out), a choice selection (as of extracts); a pastoral poem; an idyll.

ECONOMICAL—*οἰκονομικός*, practised in the management of a household (*οἶκος*).

ECONOMIST—*ὁ οἰκονόμος* (= *οἰκοδεσπότης*, the master of the house, St. Matt. x. 25; a householder, xxi. 33; the good man of the house, St. Luke xxii. 11), a manager.

ECONOMIZE—*οἰκονομέω*, I manage, look after domestic affairs (*οἶκος*).

ECONOMY—*οἰκονομία*: *οἶκος*, a house, household affairs; *νόμος*, a law or rule; the management of a household or family.

ECCPHONESIS—*ἐκφώνησις* (*ἐκφωνέω*, I cry out), a crying out, exclamation.

ECCSTASY, ECCSTATIC or EXTATIC—rapture, enthusiastic delight. *ἔκστασις* (*ἐκ*, out; *στάσις*, standing: *ἐξίστημι*, I put out of its place, I astonish), astonishment, a setting out of or beside; a trance, Acts x. 10 (see 2 Cor. xii. 2—4).

**ΥΤΕΝÈ**—a name given by Greek ritualists to a form of Litany which preceded the Liturgy (like the Prayer for Church Militant); so called either from its length or from the intense fervour with which it was said.

*ἐκτενής*, stretched out, or earnest, fervent.

**ΥΤΗΛΙΨΙΣ**—a figure by which a final *m* with the preceding vowel is cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel, or whereby a letter is thrown out. *ἐκθλίψις* (*ἐκθλίβω*, fut. *ἐκθλίψω*, I squeeze out), a squeezing out.

**ΥΜΕΝΙΚΑΛ**—belonging to the whole habitable world: hence, general, universal. *οἰκουμένη* (pres. pass. part. fem. of *οἰκέω*, I inhabit, *γῆ*, the earth, being understood), the civilized world or habitable globe.

**ΥΖΕΜΑ**—an eruption upon the skin. *ἔκζεμα* (*ἐκ*, out; *ζέω*, I boil), anything thrown out by heat, a pustule.

**ΥΜΑΤΟΣΕ**—pertaining to or affected with a swelling (*οὔδημα*).

**ΥΔΟΓΡΑΦ**—an instrument for copying drawings on the same or different scale (see *Pantograph*). *εἶδος*, form; *γράφω*, I describe.

**ΥΡΕΝΙΚΟΝ**—*εἰρηνικόν* (neut. nom. sing. of *εἰρηνικός*), concerning or relating to peace (*εἰρήνη*).

**ΥΑΣΤΙΚ**—capable of being drawn out by force and of returning to its former state when the force is removed. *ἐλασμα* (*ἐλαύνω*, I drive, also, I beat out metal), a piece of metal hammered out.

**ΥΕΟΛΙΤΕ**—a variety of nepheline (which see). *ἐλαιον*, olive oil; *λίθος*, a stone.

**ΥΑΦΙΝΕ**—pertaining to or resembling the stag. *ἐλαφος*, a deer, hart, hind.

**ΥΕΤΡΙΚΙΤΥ**—a power in nature rendered sensible by the



friction of *amber*, and therefore so named. ἤλεκτρον, amber.

**ELECTRO-BIOLOGY**—the science which treats of the electrical currents developed in living organisms, *or* that phase of animal magnetism in which the actions, &c., of a person in the mesmeric condition are *supposed* to be controlled by the will of the operator. (See *Electricity* and *Biology*.)

**ELECTRODE**—either of the so-called poles of the voltaic circle. ἤλεκτρον, amber; ὁδός, a way, direction.

**ELECTROLYSIS** } the art *or* process of chemical decom-  
**ELECTROLYTIC** } position by the action of electricity.

ἤλεκτρον, amber; λύσις, a loosening, setting free, release.

**ELECTRO-MAGNET**—a mass of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing. (See *Electricity* and *Magnet*.)

**ELECTROMETER**—an instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity. ἤλεκτρον, amber; μέτρον, a measure.

**ELECTROSCOPE**—an instrument which indicates the kind, presence of, and changes in the electricity of bodies. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity); σκοπός (σκέπτομαι, I look carefully), one that watches.

**ELECTROTYPE**—a copy taken by electrotypy, *or* the process of making stereotype plates by means of electric depositions. ἤλεκτρον, amber; τύπος, model, mould, type.

**ELEEMOSYNARY**—relating to, founded *or* supported by alms. ἐλεημοσύνη (ἐλεος, pity), alms (which see).

**ELEGY** } ἔλεγος, a song of mourning *or* a plaintive poem,  
**ELEGIAC** } a lament: ἐλεγείον, a distich consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter (which see).

EPHANT } ἐλέφας (gen. ἐλέφαντος), ivory. 2. A  
 EPHANTIASIS } disease of the skin by which it becomes  
 EPHANTINE } thick, livid, and insensible to feeling. 3.

Pertaining to the elephant: *hence*, huge.

LIPSE—an oblique section of a cone through its opposite sides. Ἐλλειψις, defect. N.B.—So called because its plane forms with the base of the cone a *less* angle than that of the parabola (which see).

LIPSIS—Ἐλλειψις (ἐλ or ἐκ-λείπω, I leave out), a leaving out, or the omission of a word easily understood.

LIPITICAL—pertaining to an ellipse (which see).

LOGY (see *Eulogy*).

YDORIC—pertaining to painting in which both oil and water are used. ἔλαιον, oil; ὕδωρ, water.

EMBLEM—an object or figure of one, symbolizing and suggesting some other object, quality, or the like; *e. g.* a balance = emblem of justice. ἐμβλημα (ἐμβάλλω, I cast in or insert, perf. pass. ἐμβέβλημαι: ἐν, in; βάλλω, I throw), inlaid work.

EBOLISM—ἐμβόλισμα (ἐν or ἐμ, in; βάλλω, I throw; so ἐμβολή, a putting in), that which is put in; an insertion, intercalation, *e. g.* of a day in leap year.

EBROCATION—ἐμβροχή = ἐμβρεγμα (ἐν, in or on; βρέχω, perf. pass. ἐμβέβρεγμα, I moisten), a lotion, fomentation, a steeping, moistening.

EBRYO—ἐμβρυον, the fruit of the womb before birth. (τὸ ἐντὸς βρύον, the blossom or flower within.) ἐν, in; βρύνω, I am full of a thing.

EMERALD—from σμάραγδος or μάραγδος (through the French *é(s)meraude*), a precious stone of green colour.

MERODS (see *Hæmorrhoids*).

MERY—a dark-coloured, granular variety of corundrum (*i. e.* the earth alumina as found native in a crystal-

- line state). French *émeril* ; Spanish *esmeril*. *σμίρις*, *σμίρις*, or *σμήρις*, emery (used as a polishing powder).
- EMESIS } *ἔμεσις*, sickness : *ἐμετικός* (*ἐμέω*, I vomit), pro-  
 EMETIC } voking sickness.
- EMPHASIS } *ἐμφασις* (*ἐν*, in or on ; *φάσις* [*φημί*, I speak,  
 EMPHASIZE } assert], a saying, speech), significance, the  
 EMPHATIC } force of an expression : hence, *stress* laid on  
 a word or sentence.
- EMPIRIC } *ἐμπειρος* (*ἐν*, in ; *πείρα*, an experiment, expe-  
 EMPIRICISM } rience), experienced in anything. An em-  
 piric now means an unscientific medical practitioner,  
 a quack, who depends upon *experiments* and not on  
 scientific theory for his skill.
- EMPLASTIC—a medicine causing constipation. *ἐμπλαστικός*  
 (*ἐμπλάσσω*, I plaster or daub over with a thing),  
 stopping the pores ; so τὸ *ἐμπλαστον* (*φάρμακον*) = a  
 plaster or salve ; *i. e.* a drug daubed on or over.
- EMPORIUM—*ἐμπόριον*, a trading-place, mart : *ἐν*, in ; *πόρος*,  
 a passage, a free means of passing : *ἐμπορεύομαι*, I  
 traffic, buy and sell (St. James iv. 13).
- EMPTYNIS—the expectoration of blood. *ἐμπτύσις* (*ἐμπτύω*,  
 I spit upon), a spitting. (See *Hæmoptysis*.)
- EMPYEMA—a collection of blood, pus, or other fluid in  
 some cavity of the body. *ἐμπύημα* (*ἐν*, in ; *πύον*,  
 matter, pus), a gathering, suppuration.
- EMPYREAL } pertaining to or the highest heaven, where  
 EMPYREAN } the pure element of fire was supposed by the  
 ancients to exist. *ἐμπυρος* (*ἐν*, in ; *πῦρ*, gen. *πυρός*,  
 the fire), in, on, or by the fire, or prepared by fire.
- EMYS—a genus of chelonian reptiles including the fresh-  
 water tortoise. *ἐμός*, the fresh-water tortoise. (See  
*Chelonia*.)
- ENALLAGE—a change of words, or the substitution of one

gender, &c., of the same word for another. ἐν-αλλάσσω (2 aorist pass. ἐν-ηλλάγην), I exchange, divert from one thing to another.

ANTIOSIS—affirmation by contraries *or* a statement by negatives to be understood affirmatively. ἐναντίως (ἐναντίος, opposite), contradiction.

ARGEIA—ἐνάργεια (ἐναργής, manifest, clear, distinct; ἀργός, shining, bright), clearness, vivid description.

CAUSTIC—pertaining to the art of burning *in* colours. ἐν, in; καίω, I burn. (See *Caustic*.)

COENIA—festivals kept on the days cities were founded and built *or* churches consecrated. ἐγκαίνια (ἐν, in; καινός, new), a feast of dedication (see St. John x. 22, Grk.). N.B.—Ceremonies as at Oxford and Cambridge at the celebration of founders and benefactors.

CHIRIDION—a manual. ἐγχειρίζω (ἐν, in; χεῖρ, the hand), I put into one's hand.

CLITIC—ἐγκλιτικός (ἐγκλίνω, I incline to *or* towards), inclining *or* leaning upon: applied to particles which being united to words throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable; *e. g.* Lat. *an-ne*; Greek *τά-τε*; French *parlé-je*.

NOOPIUM } 1. Formal praise, eulogy. 2. A eulogist.

NOOMIAST } ἐγκώμιον, a song of praise, a panegyric: ἐν, in; κῶμος, a revel, festal procession: *hence*, an ode sung at one of these. (See *Panegyric*.)

NOBATITES—an heretical sect of ascetics in the second century. ἐγκρατής (ἐν, signifying the possession of a quality; κράτος, strength, power), having control over oneself, self-disciplined.

NOYOLICAL—intended for a whole order of men; circular. ἐγκύκλιος: ἐν, in; κύκλος, a circle.

- ENCYCLOPÆDIA—ἐν, in; κύκλος, a circle; παιδεία, instruction. (See *Cyclopædia*.)
- ENDECAGON—a barbarous spelling of Hendecagon (which see).
- ENDEICTIC (*e. g.* DIALOGUE)—in the Platonic philosophy is one which exhibits a specimen of skill. ἐνδεικτικός (ἐνδείκνυμι, I point out, display, exhibit), indicative, serving to show.
- ENDEMIC—peculiar to a people or nation. ἐν, in or on; δῆμος, the common people, a country district.
- ENDOGAMY—the state of marrying restricted to the same caste or subdivision of caste. ἐνδον, within (οἱ ἐνδον = those of the house, the family); γαμέω, I marry. N.B.—Used of the law of marriage amongst Hindus.
- ENDUE—to invest (Lat. *induo*). ἐνδύω, I put on. N.B.—Used almost solely with reference to mental or spiritual gifts or qualities.
- ENEMA—ἐνέμα (ἐν-ίημι, I throw in, inject), an injection.
- ENERGETIC—ἐνεργής (later form of ἐνεργός), effective, effectual (see St. James v. 16; Philem. 6; Heb. iv. 12, Grk.).
- ENERGUMENS—the name given in the early Church to persons possessed with an evil spirit or disordered in mind. οἱ ἐνεργούμενοι (nom. plur. pres. part. pass. of ἐνεργέω, I am active, especially of mental activity), demoniacs.
- ENERGY—internal or inherent power. ἐνέργεια: ἐν, expressive of a quality; ἔργον, work.
- ENIGMA—αἰνίγμα, a dark saying, riddle: αἰνίσσομαι, I speak darkly; which from αἶνος, a tale, fable, an obscure speech (see 1 Cor. xiii. 12, Grk.).
- ENNEANDROUS—having nine stamens. ἐννέα, nine; ἀνήρ (gen. ἀνδρός), a man.

**TERIC** } 1. Belonging to the intestines. 2. Inflammation  
**TERITIS** } of ditto. *ἐντερον* (*ἐντός*, within), an intestine,  
 a piece of gut.

**THUSIASM**—ardent and imaginative zeal *or* interest.  
*ἐνθουσιασμός* (*ἐνθουσιάζω* [*ἐνθεος* *or* *ἐνθους*, full of a  
 god: *ἐν* and *θεός*, a god], I am inspired), inspira-  
 tion, any wild passion.

**THYMEME**—*ἐνθύμημα* (*ἐν-θυμέομαι*, I consider well,  
 ponder: *ἐν* and *θυμός*, the mind, heart), an argu-  
 ment in rhetoric answering to the syllogism in logic,  
*or* a syllogism with one premiss omitted.

**TOMOLOGY**—the science *or* natural history and descrip-  
 tion of *insects*. *ἐντομα* *or* *ἐντόμια* (*ἐν*, in; *τομή* *or*  
*τόμος*, a cutting), an insect; *λόγος*, discourse. N.B.—  
 The Greek and English name for insect was origi-  
 nally applied to certain small animals whose bodies  
 appear *cut-in* *or* divided.

**TOZOON** (plur. **ENTOZOA**)—a worm-like animal adapted  
 to live *within* the parts of another animal (*e. g.* tape-  
 worm). *ἐντός*, in *or* within; *ζῶον*, an animal.

**TRENE**—first in time of the three subdivisions into  
 which the *tertiary* formation is divided by geologists.  
*ἡώς*, daybreak, dawn; *καινός*, recent, new.

**TRE** (see *Æon*).

**TRENE**—*ἡώθεν*, from morn: *ἡώς*, daybreak (the East);  
*θεν*, affix, denoting motion *from* a place.

**TRENE**—a term applied to the oldest fossiliferous rocks of  
 Canada, which contain the earliest traces of life yet  
 known. *ἡώς*, the dawn; *ζῶον*, a living animal; *or*  
*ζωή*, life.

**TRENE**—the excess of the solar over the lunar month.  
*ἐπακτός* (*ἐπί*, on *or* in; *ἄγω*, I bring *or* lead), brought  
 in *or* added.

EPAGOGÈ—the argument from *induction*. ἐπαγωγή (ἐπάγω, I bring on or in, induce), a bringing on or to.

EPANORTHOSIS—a figure of speech by which a stronger expression is substituted for a weaker. ἐπανόρθωσις (ἐπί, denoting *addition*; ἀνά, again; ὀρθόω [ὀρθός], I set straight), a correcting, setting right.

EPARCH—the governor of a province or prefecture. ἐπαρχος (ἐπί, over; ἀρχή, supreme power), governor of a country (see ἐπαρχία, Acts xxiii. 34; xxv. 1, Grk.).

EPENTHESIS—the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word. ἐπέñθεσις (ἐπί, upon, in addition to; ἐν, in; τίθημι, I put or place), an insertion.

EPHEMERAL—anything which lasts but a day. ἐπί (ἐφ' before an aspirated vowel), for or during; ἡμέρα, a day.

EPHIALTES—the nightmare. ἐφιάλτης (ἐπί, upon; ἄλλομαι, I spring, leap), an incubus.

EPIC—ἔπος, a word, a song. In plural (τὰ ἔπη) it means epic poetry in heroic verse, opposed to lyric poetry.

EPICENE—applied to nouns which have but one form of gender to indicate both sexes. ἐπίκοινον (understand γένος, gender): ἐπί, denoting reciprocal action; κοινός, common.

EPICYCLE—a circle whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle. ἐπί, upon; κύκλος, a circle.

EPIDEICTIC—a term applied to *set* speeches or orations. ἐπιδεικτικός (ἐπιδείκνυμι, I exhibit, display, give a specimen of), fit for display.

EPIDEMIC—common to or affecting a whole people: hence, prevalent, general. ἐπί, over, on; δῆμος, the common people.

EPIDERMAL } the outer skin, cuticle: ἐπιδερμής (ἐπί, upon ;  
EPIDERMIS } δέρμα [δέρω, perf. pass. δέ-δαρμαι, I flay], the skin).

**EPIGEE**—(same as *Perigee*, which see.) *ἐπί*, upon, at, or near ; *γῇ* (*γέα*, *γαῖα*), the earth.

**EPIGLOTTIS**—one of the cartilages of the larynx protecting the glottis (which see). *ἐπί*, at, upon, or near ; *γλῶσσα* or *γλῶττα*, the tongue.

**EPIGRAM** } an inscription (*ἐπίγραμμα*) which being  
**EPIGRAMMATIC** } usually in verse came to mean a poem of a few lines mostly in elegiacs, being a summary statement of some single event or thought ; *originally*, an inscription of the name of the maker on a work of art, &c., or an inscription on tombs, &c. *ἐπί*, upon ; *γράμμα* (*γράφω*, perf. pass. *γέ-γραμμαι*, I write), that which is written.

**EPILEPTIC** } the falling sickness. *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπι-λαμβάνω*,  
**EPILEPSY** } fut. *ἐπι-λήψομαι*, I seize upon), a seizure.

**EPILOGUE**—the closing part of a discourse ; peroration ; the speech or short poem recited at the conclusion of a play. *ἐπίλογος* (*ἐπί*, signifying addition ; *λέγω*, I say), a conclusion.

**EPIPHANY**—appearance, manifestation. *ἐπιφανής* (*ἐπι-φαίνομαι*, I shine forth, present myself to), manifest. N.B.—τὰ ἐπιφάνια ἱερά=the Festival of the Epiphany or the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles (see also *ἐπιφάνεια*, 2 Thess. ii. 8 ; 1 Tim. vi. 14).

**EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS**—bearing seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns. *ἐπί*, upon ; *φύλλον*, a leaf ; *σπέρμα*, seed.

**EPIPHYLLOUS**—growing or inserted upon the leaf. *ἐπί*, upon ; *φύλλον*, a leaf.

**EPIPHYTE**—a plant which grows on other plants, but does not derive its nourishment from them. *ἐπί*, upon ; *φυτόν* (*φύω*, I grow), that which has grown.

**EPISCOPACY**—government of the Church by bishops or prelates (see *Bishop*). *ἐπι-σκοπέω*, I watch over, oversee.



- EPISODE**—an incidental narrative. ἐπί, in addition; εἰσοδος (eis, into; ὁδός, a way), a coming in.
- EPISPERM**—the skin *or* outer coat of a seed. ἐπί, upon; σπέρμα (σπείρω, perf. pass. ἔσπαρμαι, I sow), a seed.
- EPISTLE**—a letter. ἐπιστολή (ἐπί, to *or* towards; στέλλω, I send), anything sent by a messenger.
- EPISTROPHÈ**—a figure in which several successive clauses end with the same word *or* affirmation. ἐπί, toward; στροφή, a turning (see 2 Cor. xi. 22).
- EPITAPH**—an inscription on a monument. ἐπί, upon; τάφος (θάπτω, 2 aor. pass. ἐτάφην, I bury), a grave *or* tomb.
- EPITHALAMIUM**—ἐπιθαλάμιον (ἐπί, at *or* near; θάλαμος, a bride-chamber), the nuptial song sung in chorus before the bridal chamber.
- EPITHET**—an adjective expressing some quality, &c., appropriate to a person *or* thing. ἐπίθετον, neut. of ἐπίθετος (ἐπι-τίθημι, I put to besides, I add), added *or* annexed to.
- EPITOMÈ**—a brief summary. ἐπιτομή (ἐπι-τέμνω, I cut short, abridge), an abridgement.
- EPIZEUXIS**—a figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence *or* emphasis (see 2 Sam. xviii. 33). ἐπί-ζευξις (ἐπί and ζεύγνυμι, fut. ζεύξω, I join together), a binding together.
- EPOCH**—ἐποχή (ἐπ-έχω, I check, stop), an era, pause (in the reckoning of time): *hence*, a fixed point of time.
- EPODE**—the third *or* last part of the ode; that which follows the strophè and antistrophè (which see). ἐπωδός (ἐπ-ᾶδω, I sing to *or* over), a lyric poem in couplets.
- EPONYM** } 1. A name, as of a people, &c., derived from  
**EPONYMOUS** } that of an individual. 2. Giving one's  
 name to a people. ἐπί, upon; ὄνομα *or* ὄνυμα, a name.

**ANTHIS**—a genus of plants, including the winter-aconite, a small, stemless, herbaceous plant producing pale yellow flowers. *ἄνθος*, poetic for *ἔαρ*, spring; *ἄνθος*, a flower.

**EREMITE (HERMIT)**—one who lives in retirement, an anchorite (which see). *ἐρημος*, lonely, solitary.

**EROTIC**—*ἐρωτικός* (*ἔρως*, gen. *ἔρωτος*, love), of or belonging to or prompted by love.

**HERPETOLOGY**—that part of natural history which treats of reptiles. *ἑρπετόν* (*ἔρπω*, Lat. *serpo*, *repo*, I creep), a creeping thing; *λόγος*, an account. (Properly *Herpetology*.)

**ERRHINE**—medicine designed to be snuffed into the nose for promoting discharges of mucus. *ἔρρινον* (*ἐν*, in; *ῥίν*, gen. *ῥινός*, the nose), sternutatory medicine.

**ERYSIPELAS**—a febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin. *ἐρυθρός*, red; *πέλλα*, skin: or *ἔρυσις*, a drawing; *πέλας*, near. (St. Anthony's fire.)

**ERYTHEMA**—*ἐρύθημα* (*ἐρυθρός*, red), redness on the skin (appearing in patches).

**ESCHAR** } a dry slough, crust, or scab made by burning.  
**ESCHARA** } *ἑσχάρα*, the hearth, fireplace.

**ESCHATOLOGY**—the doctrine of the four last things, as death, judgment, heaven, hell. *ἑσχατος* (*τὰ ἑσχατα*, the last things), the last; *λόγος*, an account.

**ESOPHAGUS** or **ŒSOPHAGUS**—the passage through which food passes to the stomach. *οἰσοφάγος* (*οἶω*, obsolete verb, fut. *οἶσω*, I bear; *φάγω*, I eat), the gullet.

**ESOTERIC**—designed for the initiated, private. *ἔσω* (comparative *ἐσώτερος*), within. So, 1 Cor. v. 12, *οἱ ἔσω*, those that are within, *i. e.* Christians. (Opposite to *exoteric*, which see.)

**ÆSTHETICS** (see *Æsthetics*).

**ETESIAN**—*ἐτήσιος*, annual, for a year (*ἔτος*, a year). N.B.  
—Etesian winds = periodical, yearly, *or* anniversary winds, *e. g.* the Egyptian monsoons, which blow from the north during the whole summer.

**ETHER** } the clear sky, beyond the reach of the baro-  
**ETHERIAL** } meter. Lat. *æther*. *αιθήρ*, gen. *-ἔρος* (*αἶθερ*).  
**ETHEREAL** } I light up, kindle), the upper, purer air.

**ETHIC**—relating to manners *or* morals. *ἥθος*, custom, habit. In the plural *τὰ ἤθη* (like the Latin *mores*), morals, character.

**ETHNARCH**—the governor of a province. *ἔθνος*, a nation, a number of people living together (applied to a tribe); *ἀρχός*, leader, chief.

**ETHNIC**—*ἔθνος*, a nation: hence, *Ethnics* (*τὰ ἔθνη*) = *Gentiles*. See Canon 30.

**ETHNOGRAPHY**—that branch of knowledge which treats historically of the origin and filiation of races and nations. *ἔθνος*, a nation; *γράφω*, I write, describe.

**ETHNOLOGY**—the science which treats of the division of man into races, their origin, relation, &c. *ἔθνος*, a nation; *λόγος*, a discourse.

**ETIOLOGY** (see *Ætiology*).

**ETYMOLOGY**—the analysis of a word so as to find its origin. *ἔτυμο-λογία*: *ἔτυμος*, true, real; *λόγος*, a word.

**EUCHARIST**—an act of giving thanks. *εὐχαριστία* (*εὖ*, well; *χάρις*, thanks, gratitude), a giving of thanks. N.B.  
—*The Eucharist* = the Lord's Supper, "a sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving."

**EUDIOMETER**—an instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air *or* the quantity of oxygen in an elastic fluid. *εὐδία* (*εὖδιος*, calm, fine, clear: *εὖ*, well; *διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Jupiter, supposed ruler of the lower air), fair weather; *μέτρον*, a measure.

- LOGIZE**—εὐλογέω, I speak well of.
- LOGIUM** } a commendatory speech *or* writing; a pane-  
**LOGY** } gyric. εὖ, well; λόγος, a discourse.
- NUCH**—εὐνοῦχος (εὐνή, a bed, any sleeping-place; ἔχω, I have), watching *or* guarding the bed *or* couch.  
 N.B.—Employed in Asia as chamberlains (see 2 Kings ix. 32, margin).
- PEPSY**—good digestion. εὖ, well; πέπω (fut. πέψω), I soften, digest. (See *Dyspepsy*.)
- PHEMISM**—the principle of avoiding all strong *or* unpleasant forms of expression. εὖ, well; φήμη, any voice, words, speech, saying.
- PHONY**—a pleasing sound of words. εὖ, well; φωνή, the voice.
- PHRASY**—the plant eye-bright (Milton). εὐφρασία (εὐφραίνω [εὖ, well; φρήν, the mind], I cheer), delight.
- PION**—an oily liquid of highly inflammable nature. εὖ, (implying abundance); πῖον, fat, oil.
- REKA**—a discovery. εὕρηκα (1 pers. sing. perf. act. of εὕρισκω), I have found.
- ROCLYDON**—εὐροκλύδων, a storm from the east: εὖρος, the east; κλύδων (κλύζω, I dash against), a surge, billow (see St. Luke viii. 24; Acts xxvii. 14, Grk.).
- THANASIA**—an easy death. εὖ, well; θάνατος, death.
- UXINE** (now the Black Sea)—εὖξεινος (εὖ, well; ξένος, Ionic dialect ξείνος, a stranger), kind to strangers, hospitable (understand πόντος, a sea); called before the Greek settlements upon it ἄξεινος (*a*, not; ξένος), inhospitable.
- VANGEL** } εὖ, well; ἄγγελος, a messenger. 1. Old  
**VANGELIST** } name for *Gospel* (God-spell *or* good  
**VANGELIZE** } news), εὐαγγέλιον. 2. A bringer of  
**VANGELIARIUM** } good tidings, εὐαγγελιστής. 3. *ἱερεὺς*

good news, *εὐαγγελίζομαι*. 4. A book of selections from the Gospels for public service. N.B.—*εὐαγγελία* or *εὐαγγέλιον* = a present made in return for good news; a sacrifice offered in thanksgiving for the same; the good news itself; and in New Testament in the appropriated sense of the good news of salvation by Christ Jesus: hence applied to the writings themselves which contained the good news (see Alford, St. Matt. i. title).

**EXARCH** } 1. A viceroy of the Byzantine Empire. 2.

**EXARCHATE** } The jurisdiction of ditto. *ἐξαρχος* (*ἐκ*, *ἐξ* before a vowel; *ἀρχή*, a beginning), a leader, the first in rank, the leader of a chorus (Lat. *coryphæus*).

**EXEGESIS** } the science of interpretation. *ἐξηγησις* (*ἐξ*-

**EXEGETICAL** } *ηγέομαι*, I interpret: *ἐκ*, out; *ηγέομαι*, I

**EXEGETICS** } guide), any interpretation, explanation.

**EXERGUE**—by-work; the space on a coin or medal left for the inscription beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on it. *ἐξ*, out of; *ἔργον*, a work.

**EXODUS**—*ἐξόδος*, a departure, going out (only applied to that of masses): *ἐξ*, out; *ὁδός*, a way, path, journeying.

N.B.—It is the Greek word used for *decease*, St. Luke ix. 31; 2 St. Pet. i. 15.

**EXORCISE** } 1. To adjure evil spirits in the Name of God

**EXORCIST** } to depart from persons or places. 2. One who exorcises. *ἐξορκίζω* (*ἐξ*, out of; *ὅρκος*, an oath), I swear or administer an oath to a person, banish (an evil spirit). N.B.—Acts xvi. 18; xix. 13; see Canon 72, and a form in the Office of Public Baptism, 1 Prayer Book of Edward VI.

**EXOSTOSIS**—any protuberance of a bone which is not natural. *ἐξόστωσις* (*ἐξ*, out; *ὀστέον*, a bone), a diseased excrescence on a bone.

- ESOTERIC**—external, suitable to be imparted to the public or uninitiated. *ἔξω*, without, on the outside (comparative *ἐξώτερος*). So, 1 Cor. v. 12, 13, *οἱ ἔξω*, those that are without, *i. e.* heathen. 2 Cor. iv. 16, *ὁ ἔξω ἄνθρωπος*, the outward man. (Opp. to *esoteric*, which see.)
- EXOTIC**—anything of foreign origin or not of native growth. *ἐξωτικός* (*ἔξω*), foreign (literally an *outsider*).

## F, f.

(Obsolete letter Digamma was inserted here, *F*.)

- AME**—*φήμη* or *φάμα* (*φημί*, I say), a rumour or report.
- ANCY** or **FANTASY** } 1. In philosophy, "the power of perception in the mind by which it places objects before itself. 2. Fanciful, imaginary.
- ANTASTIC** } *φαντασία* (*φαντάζω*, I make manifest), a making visible. (See *Phantasy*.)
- ANTASM** (see *Phantasm*).
- ANTOM** (see *Phantom*).
- RANTIC**—*φρενιτικός* (*φρήν*, gen. *φρενός*, the mind; in plur. *φρένες* = wits or senses), mad, delirious, or suffering from *φρενίτις*, inflammation of the brain.
- RENZY** or **PHRENSY**—*φρενίτις* (*φρήν*, gen. *φρενός*, the mind, reason), inflammation of the brain.
- MUSHROOM**—(*hybrid*) having the appearance of a mushroom. Latin *fungus* (akin to *σφόγγος*, Attic for *σπόγγος*, a sponge), a mushroom; *εἶδος*, form, shape.

## G, g—GAMMA. Γ, γ.

- ALACTODENDRON**—a genus of plants including the cow-tree. *γάλα* (gen. *γάλακτος*), milk; *δένδρον*, a tree.

**GALAXY**—a luminous tract or belt in the heavens composed of innumerable stars. *γαλαξίας*, *understand κύκλος*, a circle (*γάλα*, gen. *γάλακτος*, milk), the milky way.

**GAMOPETALOUS**—having the petals joined so as to form a tube. *γάμος*, marriage; *πέταλον*, a flower-leaf.

**GAMUT**—*γάμμα* or G, the note which Guy of Arezzo (about A.D. 1024) added to his original musical scale of six notes, the first of which he called *ut*, answering to the modern *do*.

**GANGLION**—a tumour always situated somewhere on a tendon. *γάγγλιον*, a tumour under the skin, a plexus of the nerves.

**GANGRENE**—the first stage of mortification of living flesh. *γάγγραινα* (*γράφω* or *γραίνω*, I eat up, consume), a canker. See 2 Tim. ii. 17, Grk. and margin.

**GASOMETER**—an apparatus for measuring or holding gas. (*Hybrid*)—gas (a word invented by the Dutch chemist Van Helmont, A.D. 1644, to signify the most subtle and volatile part of anything); *μέτρον*, a measure.

**GASTEROPOD** } an animal like the snail, having a fleshy  
**GASTROPOD** } ventral disc which serves the place of feet.  
*γαστήρ* (gen. *γαστέρος*), the belly; *πούς* (gen. *ποδός*), a foot.

**GASTRIC**—relating to the stomach. *γαστήρ* (gen. *γαστέρος* or *γαστρός*), the belly.

**GASTRONOMY**—the art or science of good eating. *γαστήρ*, the belly; *νόμος*, a law.

**GASTROTOMY**—the operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen. *γαστήρ*, the belly; *τομή*, a cutting.

**GAZOPHYLACIUM**—the store-house or treasury of a church to which offerings were taken that could not be presented on the altar. *γαζοφυλάκιον* (*γάλα*; the royal

- treasure, riches ; φυλάκιον (-κεῖον), a place where soldiers keep watch), treasury. See St. Mark xii. 41.
- ENEALOGY**—a pedigree, lineage. γενεά, descent ; λόγος, an authentic narrative.
- ENERATE**—γεννάω, I beget.
- ENESIS**—an account of the origin of anything. γένεσις (γένω, root of γίγνομαι, I am born, I am), birth, descent. N.B.—The first book of the Pentateuch, which contains the origin of Creation.
- ENTHLEALOGY**—astrology. γενεθλιαλογία (γενέθλιος, belonging to one's birth ; λόγος, an account), the casting of nativities.
- EOCENTRIC**—having reference to the earth as centre. γῆ or γέα, the earth ; κέντρον, the centre.
- EODESY**—that branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the general figure and dimensions of the earth. γῆ, the earth ; δαίω, I divide, distribute.
- EOGRAPHY**—a description of all that is to be seen on the face of the earth. γῆ, the earth ; γράφω, I write, or γραφή, a description.
- EOLOGY** } an account of what is below the surface of  
**EOLOGIST** } the earth, its strata, &c. (See *Azoic, Palæozoic, Mesozoic, Cainozoic, &c.*) γῆ, the earth ; λόγος, an account.
- EOMETRY**—the science which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes, *e.g.* solids, surfaces, lines, angles. γῆ, the earth ; μέτρον, a measure.
- EOERGE** } γεωργός (γῆ, the earth ; ἔργον, a work), a husbandman.  
**EOERGICS** } See Virgil's poems on the cultivation of land.
- ETROPE**—a model showing the motions of the earth, &c.



γῆ, contr. for γέα, earth; τρόπος (τρέπω, I turn), a turn, direction.

GERANIUM—a plant with showy flowers. γεράνιον (γέρανος, a crane), crane's-bill.

GIANT—a person of extraordinary bulk and stature. (French *géant*, from *gigant-em*, acc. sing. of Latin *gigas*.) γίγας, gen. γίγαντος.

GIGANTIC—γίγας, gen. γίγαντος, a giant (from γῆ, γέα, or γαῖα, the earth): hence, giants were called sons of Gaia or Earth.

GINGLYMUS—any hinge-like joint, a ball and socket joint. γίγγλυμος, the hinge of a door.

GLAUCOMA } 1. γλαύκωμα, a disease of the eye, viz. opacity  
GLAUCOUS } of cataract. 2. Of a dull green passing into grayish blue (γλαυκός, bluish gray).

GLOSS } 1. An illustrative remark or explanatory  
GLOSSARY } comment. 2. An interpretative dictionary.  
γλῶσσα, the tongue, language.

GLOTTIS—the narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx. γλωττίς, the small mouth of the windpipe.

GLUCOSE—a sugar, less soluble and sweet than cane-sugar; called also grape and starch sugar. γλυκός, sweet.

GLYCERINE—a sweet viscid liquid consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. γλυκός, sweet (to the taste).  
N.B.—The sweet principle of vegetable oils.

GLYPH } 1. In architecture an ornamental notch,  
GLYPTIC } channel, or cavity (usually vertical). 2. The art of engraving figures on precious stones. γλύφω, I hollow out, engrave, carve.

GLYPTODON—an extinct quadruped covered with tessellated scales and having fluted teeth. γλυπτός, carved; ὀδούς (gen. ὀδόντος), a tooth.

**NOME**—a brief reflection *or* maxim; *also*, a goblin.

**γνώμη**, an opinion *or* judgment.

**YOMON**—**γνώμων**, one that knows, the index of a dial, a carpenter's square (**γνῶναι**, 2 aorist inf. of **γινώσκω**, I know). See Euclid's Definition 2, Book ii.

**OSTICS**—heretics in the first ages of Christianity who pretended to a true philosophical *knowledge* of the Christian religion. **γνωστικός** (**γινώσκω**), endowed with the faculty of knowing. N.B.—οἱ **γνωστικοί**=men that claim to have a deeper wisdom.

**BLIN**—an elf. **κόβαλος**, an impudent rogue, an arrant knave.

**NIOMETER**—an instrument for measuring angles, especially those of crystals or the inclination of planes.

**γωνία**, an angle; **μέτρον**, a measure.

**RAM** } the French unit of weight, viz. the twenty-  
**RAMM** } fourth part of an ounce. **γράμμα**, a letter (of which there are twenty-four in the alphabet).

**RAMMAR** } the science of language; a treatise on the  
**RAMMATIC** } principles of language. **γράμμα** (**γράφω**, I  
**RAMMATIST** } write, perf. pass. **γέγραμμαι**), that which is written, a written character *or* word; **γράμματα**, rudiments.

**GRAPHIC**—**γραφικός** (**γράφω**, I write, sketch, draw, paint), pertaining to the art of writing *or* delineating.

**RAPTOLITE**—a serrated zoöphyte. **γραπτός**, graved; **λίθος**, a stone.

**RAVE**—**γράφω**, I scratch, draw lines with a pencil.

**RIFFIN**—an imaginary animal said to be generated between a lion and an eagle. **γρύψ** (gen. **γρυπός**), a fabulous creature with a hooked *or* curved beak: written in Shakespeare *grype*. See *Hippogriff*.

GUDGEON—a small fresh-water fish. Lat. *gobio*; French *gousson*; Greek *κωβιός*.

GUITAR—*κίθαρα*, a harp or other stringed instrument.

GULF—a deep chasm; a part of the sea surrounded on almost all sides by the land. *κόλπος* (modern Greek *κόλφος*), a bosom, bay, gulf.

GUM—*κόμμι*. Lat. *gummi* or *commis*, a vegetable mucilage or glue found thickened on the surface of certain trees.

GYMNASIUM } a place where athletic exercises are per-  
GYMNASTICS } formed. *γυμνάζω* (*γυμνός*, naked), I train  
naked, I train in gymnastic exercises.

GYMNOCARPOUS—naked-fruited. *γυμνός*, naked; *καρπός*, fruit.

GYMNOSOPHIST—a sect of Indian philosophers. *γυμνός*, naked (as to body or feet); *σοφιστής*, a sophist (which see).

GYMNOSPERMOUS—having naked seeds. *γυμνός*, naked; *σπέρμα*, seed.

GYNARCHY } government by a female. *γυνή* (gen.  
GYNECOCRACY } *γυναικός*), a woman; *ἀρχή*, sovereignty;  
*κράτος*, rule, sway.

GYNECOLOGY—the doctrine of the nature and diseases of women. *γυνή* (gen. *γυναικός*), a woman; *λόγος*, a discourse.

GYP—a profane or sportive name for a scout at Cambridge. *γύψ* (gen. *γυπός*), a vulture.

GYPSUM—a mineral consisting of sulphate of lime and 21 per cent. of water. *γυψός*, chalk, white lime.

GYRE—a circular motion, a circuit. *γυρός*, round.

GYROSCOPE—an apparatus for illustrating the dynamics of rotatory bodies.

## H.

(In Greek an aspirated vowel.)

**HES**—the unseen ; the gathering-place of all departed souls (Prov. xxvii. 20), including the intermediate place of torment (St. Luke xvi. 23), and Paradise or Abraham's bosom (St. Luke xxiii. 43 ; xvi. 22). ἄδης or ἀΐδης (α, not ; ἰδεῖν, 2 aor. inf. of εἶδω, to see), the invisible place. N.B.—In the English Bible it most often is the same as *hell* and the *grave*.

**HEMORRHAGE** (see *Hemorrhage*).

**HIOGRAPHIA**—the holy writings. ἅγιος, holy, sacred ; γράφω, I write ; or γραφή, a writing. τὰ ἁγιογραφα (understand βιβλία, books) = the Psalms and other books of the Old Testament, as distinguished from the Law and the Prophets.

**HIOLOGY**—the history or description of the sacred writings or a narrative of the lives of saints. ἅγιος, holy, sacred ; λόγος, discourse.

**HIOSCOPE** (*vulgo*, SQUINT)—an opening to enable worshippers in the aisle of a church to see the *Holy Table*. ἅγιος, holy, sacred ; σκοπέω, I behold, survey.

**HIOYON**—a bird fabled to incubate on the sea, thus bringing about calm weather. ἀλκυνών (ἄλς, the sea ; κῶν, I conceive, am pregnant), the king-fisher.

**HALO**—ἄλως, the disc or bright circle around the sun or moon : hence, a circle of light or glory placed by painters around the heads of saints, &c., otherwise called *nimbus* (cloud, bright cloud), and when encircling the whole body, *aureola* or *aureole*.

**HAMADRYADES**—wood-nymphs. ἅμα, together with ; δρῦς or δρυνάς (plur. δρυνάδες), an oak or any timber-tree.

- HARMONIZE } 1. To produce harmony. 2. An agreeable  
HARMONY } combination of sounds or a rhythmical  
HARMONICS } succession of *chords* (see *Melody*). 3. The  
HARMONIUM } doctrine or science of musical sounds. 4. A  
musical instrument in which the tones are produced  
by the vibration of metallic reeds. *ἁρμονία* (*ἁρμόζω*,  
I join; which from *ἁρμός*, a joining), a fitting together.
- HARPY—a fabulous winged, ravenous, filthy monster.  
*ἄρπυια* (*ἄρπάζω*, *obsol.* *ἄρπω*, I carry off, plunder),  
a snatcher.
- HEBDOMADAL—weekly. *ἑβδομάς* (gen. *ἑβδομάδος*), the  
space of seven days; from *ἑπτα*, seven. N.B.—The  
medial mutes of *π*, *τ*, are *β*, *δ*.
- HEBÈ—the goddess of youth. *Ἥβη*, youth, manhood (as  
a proper noun = the wife of Hercules).
- HECATOMB—a sacrifice of 100 oxen or beasts of the same  
kind. *ἑκατόμβος*: *ἑκατόν*, a hundred; *βοῦς*, an ox;  
in the plural, cattle.
- HECTOGRAMME—a French measure of weight = 100 grams,  
about 3·527 oz. Avoirdupois. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred  
(see *Gram*).
- HECTOLITRE—a French measure of capacity = 100 litres  
or nearly 26½ gallons of wine-measure or 6102·8  
English cubic inches. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred (see *Litre*  
or *Litre*).
- HECTOMETRE—a French measure of length = 100 metres  
or 328·09 English feet. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred (see  
*Metre*).
- HEGEMONY—leadership (of one state over another). *ἡγε-*  
*μονία* (*ἡγεμών*, a leader), leadership.
- HELIACAL—*ἡλιακός*, solar, belonging to the sun (*ἥλιος*).
- HELIOCENTRIC—pertaining to the sun's centre; concentric  
with the sun. *ἥλιος*, the sun; *κέντρον*, the centre.

**ELIOMETRE**—an instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun, the distance between double stars, &c. *ἥλιος*, the sun ; *μέτρον*, a measure.

**ELIOPOLIS**—the city of the sun ; Baal-*bec* in Syria, *or* a celebrated city of Lower Egypt. *ἥλιος*, the sun ; *πόλις*, a city.

**ELIOSCENE**—an outside sun-shade for windows. *ἥλιος*, the sun ; *σκηνή*, tent, cover.

**ELIOSCOPE**—a telescope for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes. *ἥλιος*, the sun ; *σκοπέω*, I look at, behold.

**ELIOTROPE**—a fragrant plant called also *turnsole* *or girasole*; in Geodesy an instrument for making signals by rays of the sun reflected from a mirror. *ἥλιος*, the sun ; *τροπός*, a turning.

**ELIOTYPE**—*ἥλιος*, the sun ; *τύπος*, form, type.

**ELIX**—the volute of an Ionic capital; the snail-shell. *ἐλιξ* (*ἐλίσσω*, fut. *ἐλίξω*, I turn about), anything twisted *or* spiral.

**ELLEBORE**—a plant used by the ancients as a specific for (especially) madness. *ἐλεῖν* (2 aor. inf. of *αἰρέω*), to kill ; *βορά*, food.

**ELLENIC**—pertaining to the Hellenes ; Grecian. *Ἑλλην* (gen. *Ἑλληνος*), Hellen, son of Deucalion. *Ἑλληνες*, a common name for the Greeks.

**ELLENISM**—*Ἑλληνισμός*, a Greek idiom.

**ELLENISTS**—*Ἑλληνισταί*, Grecianized Jews using the Greek language and such customs as were not inconsistent with the Jewish religion. N.B.—These formed an important element in the Christian Church from the beginning. See Acts vi. 1 ; ix. 29 ; xi. 20.

**ELLESFONT**—the sea of Hellè in which she was drowned,

now Dardanelles. Ἑλλη (gen. -λης), Hellè ; πόντος, the sea.

HELMINTHIC—relating to worms. ἔλμινς (gen. ἑλμινθος), a worm, tape-worm.

HELOT—a slave in ancient Sparta. εἰλώτης, a serf of the Spartans : from Ἑλος, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved.

HEMATEMESIS } αἷμα (gen. αἵματος), blood ; ἔμεσις (ἐμέω, I vomit), vomiting (from the stomach).

HEMATINE—the red-colouring principle of logwood, or the colouring matter of blood. αἱματίνος, consisting of or charged with blood (αἷμα).

HEMATITE } red iron-stone. αἱματίτης (αἷμα, blood), blood-HEMATITE } like.

HEMISPHERE—ἥμι, half ; σφαῖρα, a ball or sphere.

HEMISTICH—ἥμι, half ; στίχος, a line of writing or verse.

HEMITONE—a semitone (the letter *s* taking the place of the aspirate in ἥμι), or the name applied to the smaller intervals in the diatonic scale. ἥμι, half ; τόνος (τείνω, I stretch), a straining or pitching of the voice : hence, a tone.

HEMOPTOSIS } αἷμα, blood ; πτώσις (πίπτω, fut. πτώσω, I fall), a falling.

HEMOPTYSIS } hæmorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs. αἷμα, blood ; πτύσις (πτύω, I spit out), spitting, ejection.

HEMORRHAGE } a discharge of blood from a rupture of the blood-vessels. αἷμα, blood ; ῥήγνυμι (2 aor. ἑρράγην), I break, or ραγάς, a rent.

HEMORRHOIDS } emerods, piles. αἱμορροῖς, gen. -ίδος, in plur. αἱμορροίδες (αἷμα, blood ; ῥέω, I flow ; εἶδος, form, shape), understand φλέβες, veins ;

being liable to discharge blood (see 1 Sam. v. 6 ; vi. 4, 5 ; Ps. lxxviii. 66).

**HENDECAGON**—a plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

ἑν (neut. of εἷς), one ; δέκα, ten ; γωνία, an angle.

**HENDECASYLLABLE**—a word of eleven syllables. ἑν, one ;

δέκα, ten ; syllable (which see).

**HENDIADYS**—the use of two nouns to convey one notion.

ἑν, one ; διά, throughout ; δύο, two.

**HEPAR** } 1. A sulphuret of a liver-brown colour. 2.

**HEPATIC** } Pertaining to the liver. 3. An unknown

**HEPATITE** } precious stone. ἥπαρ (gen. ἥπατος), the liver.

**HEPTAGON**—a plane figure of seven sides and angles.

ἑπτά, seven ; γωνία, an angle.

**HEPTAHEDRON**—a solid figure with seven sides. ἑπτά,

seven ; ἕδρα, seat, base, side.

**HEPTANDRIA**—a class of plants having seven stamens.

ἑπτά, seven ; ἀνὴρ (gen. ἀνδρός), a man, male.

**HEPTANGULAR**—(*hybrid.*) ἑπτά, seven ; *angulus*, a corner.

**HEPTARCHY**—a government of *or* the country governed by

seven persons. ἑπτά, seven ; ἀρχή, government.

**HERESY** } αἵρεσις (αἰρέομαι, I take *or* choose for myself),

**HERETIC** } a taking for oneself (in a matter of doctrine and without submission to authority).

**HERESIArch**—a leader in heresy *or* a chief of a sect of heretics. αἵρεσις, heresy ; ἀρχός, chief.

**HERMAPHRODITE**—Ἑρμῆς, Mercury ; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus ; an animal uniting both sexes.

**HERMENEUTÆ**—interpreters *or* officers in the Primitive Church whose duty it was to interpret for the congregation into the vernacular tongue the Scripture and sermon. ἑρμηνεύς *or* ἑρμηνευτής, an interpreter (especially of foreign tongues).

**HERMENEUTICS**—the science of interpretation. ἑρμηνεύω



(Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, the interpreter of the gods), I am an interpreter.

**HERMETICAL**—pertaining to chemistry. Ἑρμῆς, Mercury (the fabled inventor of alchemy or chemistry).

**HERMIT** (*same as* EREMIT)—ἔρημος, desert, lonely.

**HERNIA**—a tumour of some part which has escaped from its natural cavity and projects externally. ἕρνος, a branch, sprout.

**HERO** } 1. An illustrious person of distinguished  
**HEROIC** } enterprise, endurance, *or* valour. 2. Pertaining  
**HEROISM** } to *or* becoming a hero. 3. Courage, intrepidity.  
 ἥρως (gen. ἡρώος), a demi-god.

**HERPETOLOGY** (see *Erpetology*).

**HESPER**—the evening star. ἑσπέρα (strictly the fem. of ἑσπερος), the evening. Lat. *vespera*.

**HETEROCLITE**—a noun which is irregular *or* varies from the common form of declension. ἕτερος, the other, one of two ; κλίτος, an inclination, slope.

**HETERODOX**—contrary to some acknowledged standard. ἕτερος, the other, one of two ; δόξα, an opinion.

**HETEROGENEOUS**—differing in kind ; having unlike qualities. ἕτερος, the other, one of two ; γένος, kind, genus.

**HEXAGON**—a plane figure of six sides and angles. ἕξ, six ; γωνία, an angle.

**HEXAMETER**—a verse of six feet *or* measures. ἕξ, six ; μέτρον, a measure, metre.

**HEXAPLA**—a collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages (*e. g.* that of Origen, A.D. 230). ἕξ, six ; ἀπλός (contract. ἀπλοῦς), one-fold.

**HIDROTIC**—a medicine which causes perspiration. ιδρωτικός (ιδρώς, gen. ιδρώτος, sweat), sudorific.

**HIERARCH** } 1. One who rules *or* has authority in sacred  
**HIERARCHY** } things. 2. A sacred body of rulers. ιερός,

sacred' (ιερεύς, a priest); ἀρχή or ἀρχός, ruler, chief.

**HIEROGLYPHICS**—symbolical characters used by the ancient Egyptians. ιερός, sacred; γλύφω, I hollow out, write on a tablet.

**HIEROGRAPHY**—(*obsolete*) sacred writing. ιερός, sacred; γράφω, I write.

**HIEROPHANT**—one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion. ιερός, sacred; φαίνω, I bring to light, manifest.

**HILARITY**—mirth. ἡλαρός, cheerful.

**HIPPOCAMP**—ἵπποκάμπη or -πος (ἵππος, a horse; καμπή, a bending), a sea-horse; a species of fish having a head and neck much like a horse, and a long, bent, prehensile tail (hence, part of its name).

**HIPPODAMIST**—a horse-tamer. ἵππόδαμος (ἵππος, a horse; δαμάω, tame, bring under the yoke).

**HIPPODROME**—a circus. ἵππος, a horse; δρόμος (τρέχω, 2 aor. ἔδραμον, I run), a course, race, running.

**HIPPOGRIFF**—a winged horse ("Paradise Regained," iv. 542). ἵππος, a horse; γρύψ (gen. γρυπός), a griffin.

**HIPPOPHAGIST**—an eater of horse-flesh. ἵππος, a horse; φάγω, I eat.

**HIPPOPOTAMUS**—a river-horse. ἵππος, a horse; ποταμός, a river.

**HISTIOLOGY** } the science which treats of the minute  
**HISTIOLOGY** } structure of the *tissues* of plants, animals,  
 &c. ιστός, a web, tissue; λόγος, an account.

**HISTORY** (*abbreviated*) } 1. A written statement of what is  
*viated* **STORY** } known. 2. One who makes this.  
**HISTORIAN** } ιστορία (ἵστωρ, knowing, acquainted  
 with), a narrative of what one has learnt. See ιστο-  
 ρῆσαι, Gal. i. 18.

- HISTORIOGRAPHER**—a professed historian. *ιστορία*, a narrative of what one has learnt; *γράφω*, I write.
- HOLOCAUST**—a sacrifice the *whole* of which is *consumed by fire*. *ὅλος*, the whole; *καυστός* (*καίω*, I burn), combustible. (See *Caustic*.)
- HOLOGRAPH**—any *writing wholly* by the person from whom it proceeds. *ὅλος*, the whole; *γράφω*, I write.
- HOLOPHRASE**—*ὅλος*, the whole; *φράζω* (fut. *φράσω*), I tell.
- HOMŒOPATHY** } the practice of medicine according to the  
**HOMŒOPATHIC** } law of *similars* as opposed to *or* in conjunction with the law of *contraries* (allopathy).  
*ὅμοιος*, like, resembling; *πάθος*, suffering, sickness.
- HOMILY** } a religious address founded on some portion  
**HOMILETIC** } of Scripture. *ὁμιλία* (*ὁμοῦ*, together; *ὄλη*, a company), intercourse, instruction. N.B.—Originally a discourse *or* conversation between two or more persons.
- HOMŒOZOIC**—a term applied to zones *or* latitudes containing the same forms of life. *ὅμοιος*, like, similar; *ζωή*, life, *or* *ζῶον*, an animal.
- HOMOGENEOUS**—of the same kind *or* nature. *ὁμοῦ*, one and the same; *γένος*, kind, genus.
- HOMŒOUSION**—a term applied by semi-Arians to the nature of Christ with respect to God the Father. *ὁμοιούσιον* (*ὅμοιος*, like, similar; *οὐσία* [from *οὔσα*, fem. part. pres. of *εἰμί*, I am], the being, substance, essence of a thing), of a *like* *or* *similar* substance.
- HOMOLOGOUS**—having the same relative position, proportion, chemical type, typical structure. *ὁμοῦ*, one and the same; *λόγος*, a saying.
- HOMONYM**—a word having the same sound as another, but different meaning. *ὁμοῦ*, one and the same; *ὄνομα* *or* *ὄνυμα*, a name.
- HOMO-OUSION**—the word adopted by the Council of Nicæa

- (A.D. 325) to express that our Lord is of the *same* divine nature with the Father. *ὁμοούσιον* (*ὁμός*, the same; *οὐσία*, see *Homoi-ousion*), of the *same* substance.
- OMOTONOUS—of the same tenor *or* tone. *ὁμοῦ*, one and the same; *τόνος*, a tone.
- ORIZON—the boundary where sea and sky *or* earth and sky seem to meet. *ὀρίζω* (*ὄρος*, a boundary, terminus), I divide as a boundary.
- OROGRAPHY—the art of constructing dials. *ᾠρα*, an hour; *γράφω*, I write.
- OROLOGE } 1. A clock, sun-dial, *or* timepiece of any kind.
- OROBLOGY } 2. The science which treats of the construction of clocks and watches. *ᾠρα*, an hour; *λόγος*, a word, discourse, science.
- OROSCOPE—an observation of the heavens at the moment of birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of a person's life; *also*, a diagram of the twelve signs of the zodiac, divided for the purposes of prediction. *ᾠρα*, an hour; *σκοπέω*, I survey, look out, watch.
- OUR—*ᾠρα*, an hour.
- YACINTH—a bulbous plant bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers. *ῥάκινθος*, a flower, said to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus, who was killed by Apollo by a throw of his quoit.
- YADES—a cluster of five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, indicating rainy weather when they rise with the sun. *ῥάδες* (*ῥω*, I wet, rain), the rainers.
- YBRID—*ῥβρις*, wantonness (an unnatural connexion of two different species, producing a *mongrel*).
- YDRA—a water-serpent represented as having many heads, the cutting off of one being succeeded by another: *hence*, a multifarious evil. *ῥδωρ*, water.
- YDRANGEA—a shrubby plant bearing large heads of

flowers of a rose *or* pink colour, sometimes blue. *ἵδωρ*, water; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, capsule.

HYDRANT } 1. A pipe at which water may be drawn from *ἑρ*

HYDRATES } the mains of an aqueduct. 2. A compound  
formed by the union of water with some other sub-  
stance, *e. g.* slaked lime. *ἵδωρ*, water.

HYDRAULICS—the science which treats of the application  
of the forces influencing the motion of fluids. *ἵδωρ*,  
water; *αἰλός*, tube, pipe.

HYDROCELE—a collection of serous fluid in the coverings  
of the testicles. *ἵδωρ*, water; *κήλη*, a tumour.

HYDROCEPHALUS—dropsy of the brain. *ἵδωρ*, water;  
*κεφαλή*, the head.

HYDRODYNAMICS—that science which relates to fluids,  
*or* the principles of *dynamics* as applied to *water*,  
&c., and generally includes both that of hydraulics  
and hydrostatics. *ἵδωρ*, water; *δύναμις*, power,  
force.

HYDROGEN—an inflammable, colourless gas which con-  
stitutes one-ninth of the elements of water; so called  
as being considered the *generator of water*. *ἵδωρ*,  
water; *γεννάω*, I produce.

HYDROGRAPHER—one who describes the sea and other  
waters with adjacent shores. *ἵδωρ*, water; *γράφω*, I  
write.

HYDROMETER—an instrument for determining the specific  
gravities of liquids. *ἵδωρ*, water; *μέτρον*, a measure.

HYDROPATHY } the water-cure *or* the treatment of diseases  
HYDROPATHIC } by the use of water externally and inter-  
nally. *ἵδωρ*, water; *πάθος*, suffering, feeling.

HYDROPHOBIA—a preternatural dread of water (a symptom  
of canine madness). *ἵδωρ*, water; *φόβος*, fear.

HYDROPSY (see *Dropsy*).

**HYDROPULT**—a water-jet. ὕδωρ, water ; παλτός (πάλλω, I hurl, jet), thrown.

**HYDROSCOPE**—an instrument intended to mark the presence of water in the air ; *also*, a kind of water-clock. ὕδωρ, water ; σκοπέω, I view, survey.

**HYDROSTATICS**—that part of science which treats of the equilibrium of *fluids* or their properties (weight, pressure) when *at rest*. ὕδωρ, water ; στατικός (ἵστημι, lengthened from στάω, I stand), causing to stand.

**HYDROUS**—containing water. ὕδωρ, water.

**YENA**—a Libyan wild beast of the hog kind. ὕαινα (ὕς, gen. ὕός, a swine), *strictly*, a sow.

**HYGEIAN** } 1. Pertaining to health. 2. A system of  
**HYGIENE** } principles or rules designed for the promotion  
**HYGEIST or** } of health. 3. One versed in the science of  
**HYGIENIST** } health. ὑγιεινός (ὑγίεια [ὑγιής, sound], health), good for health. N.B.—Hygiea or Hygea was among the ancients the goddess of health.

**HYGROMETER**—an instrument for measuring the degree of moisture in the atmosphere. ὑγρός (ἔω, I wet, water), wet, moist ; μέτρον, measure.

**HYGROSCOPE**—an instrument which shows the presence of more or less moisture in the air without indicating the amount. ὑγρός, wet, moist ; σκοπέω, I view, survey.

**HYLOBATE**—the long-armed ape (called also *Gibbon*). ὕλη, a wood ; βατέω (βαίνω, I walk), I tread.

**HYMEN**—Ἥμην (gen. Ἥμενος), the god of marriage.

**YMN**—ὕμνος, a song.

**YMNOLGY**—the science pertaining to or a treatise on *hymns*. ὕμνος, song, hymn ; λόγος, discourse, science.

- HYOID**—having the form of an arch *or* of the Greek letter  $\upsilon$ .  $\delta\omicron\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ , shaped like the letter  $\upsilon$ ; applied to the bone on the top of the wind-pipe called the "*hyoid bone*."
- HYPÆTHRAL**—under the sky.  $\text{ὑπαιθρος}$  ( $\text{ὑπό}$ , under;  $\text{αἰθήρ}$ , the upper air), in the open air.
- HYPALLAGE**—an attraction of the adjective to a substantive with which it does not properly agree; *e. g.* humble men of heart = men of humble heart.  $\text{ὑπαλλαγῇ}$  ( $\text{ὑπαλλάσσω}$  [ $\text{ὑπό}$  and  $\text{ἄλλος}$ , another], I make other than it is), an interchange.
- HYPERBATON**—a figure which inverts the natural order of words in a sentence *or* the rhetorical misplacement of a word.  $\text{ὑπερβατός}$  (verbal adjective from  $\text{ὑπερβαίνω}$ , I over-step), stepped over.
- HYPERBOLA** } 1. A conic section formed by a plane  
**HYPERBOLÈ** } cutting the cone at a greater angle with the  
**HYPERBOLIC** } base than is made with the side of the  
 cone.  $\text{ὑπερβολή}$  ( $\text{ὑπερβάλλω}$ , I exceed all bounds, I go too far), excess in anything (see Rom. vii. 13, Grk.): *hence*, exaggeration.
- HYPERBOREAN**—most northern.  $\text{ὑπέρ}$ , beyond;  $\beta\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , the north.
- HYPERCATALECTIC**—having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.  $\text{ὑπέρ}$ , beyond (see *Catalectic*).
- HYPERCRITIC**—a captious censor.  $\text{ὑπέρ}$ , beyond (see *Critic*).
- HYPERION**— $\text{Ὑπερ-ίων}$  ( $\text{ὑπέρ}$ , above;  $\text{ίων}$ , one that goes), one that walks on high = the sun-god.
- HYPERTROPHY**—the state of an organ *or* part of the body increased in bulk by over-nutrition.  $\text{ὑπέρ}$ , beyond;  $\text{τροφή}$  ( $\text{τρέφω}$ , I feed), nourishment.
- HYPHEN**—a mark (-) used when the syllables of a word are to be separated *or* when two words form a compound word.  $\text{ὑπό}$  ( $\text{ὑφ'}$  before an aspirated

vowel), under; *ἐν* (neut. of *εἷς*), one; *e.g.* lov-ed, bed-ridden, head-dress.

**YPOCHONDRIA**—τὰ ὑποχόνδρια (*ὑπό*, under; *χόνδρος* or *χονδρίον*, cartilage), the part of the belly *under* the short ribs containing the liver and spleen: *hence*, a disease characterized by uneasiness about this region.

**YPOCRISY** } *ὑπόκρισις*, the playing of a part; *ὑποκριτής*,  
**YPOCRITE** } one who plays a part: *hence*, a stage-player;  
*hence*, a dissembler (*ὑποκρίνομαι*, I dissemble).

**YPOSTASIS**—subsistence. *ὑπό*, under; *στάσις*, a standing ("substance," Heb. i. 3). N.B.—Hypostatical union = the union of the human nature of our Lord with the Divine nature.

**YPOTENUSE** } the side which *subtends* the right angle  
**YPOTHENUSE** } in a triangle. *ὑποτείνω* (*ὑπό*, under; *τείνω*  
 [τείνουσα, part. fem.], I stretch out, lay along), I subtend.

**YPOTHECATE**—to mortgage. *ὑποθήκη*, a pledging or mortgage.

**YPOTHESIS** } *ὑπόθεσις* (*ὑποτίθημι*, I lay down as a  
**YPOTHETICAL** } principle, I premise), 1. a supposition;  
 2. conditional.

**YPSOMETRY** } the science which treats of the measure-  
**YPSOMETRICAL** } ment of heights (otherwise than by tri-  
 angles) by means of the barometer or boiling water.  
*ὑψος*, height; *μέτρον*, a measure or measurer.

**YRAX**—a genus of pachydermatous animals. *ὑράξ*, a shrew-mouse.

**YSSOP**—*ῥύσσωπος* (an Oriental word), an aromatic plant, with pungent taste, and of a medicinal, purifying nature (see Exod. xii. 22; Ps. li. 7; St. John xix. 29).

**YSTERIA** } a species of nervous affection. *ὑστέρα*, the  
**YSTERICAL** } womb; *ὑστερικός*, of or belonging to (*hence*,  
*caused by*) the womb.



HYSTERON-PROTERON—a figure in which the word which should follow comes first. ὕστερος (neut. ὕστερον), the latter; πρότερος (neut. πρότερον), the former.

I, i. J, j.—IOTA. I, ι.

IAMBIC—ἰαμβος, a metrical foot consisting of a short and a long syllable.

IOHNEUMON—an Egyptian animal of the weasel kind, which *hunts out* crocodile's eggs. ἰχνεύμων (ἰχνεύω, I trace, track; ἵχνος, a footstep), *strictly*, a tracker.

IOHNITE } a fossil footprint. ἵχνος, a footstep, track,  
IOHNOLITE } trace; λίθος, a stone.

ICHOGRAPHY—an horizontal section of a building; a ground-plan. ἵχνος, a footstep, track, trace; γράφω, I write.

ICHOLOGY—the science which treats of the footprints of animals. ἵχνος, a footstep, track, trace; λόγος, an account.

ICHOR—a thin, watery humour like whey, *or* colourless matter flowing from an ulcer. ἰχώρ, the fluid supposed to flow in the veins of the gods.

ICHTHYOLITE—a fossil fish. ἰχθύς, a fish; λίθος, a stone.

ICHTHYOLOGY—the science of the systematic classification of fishes. ἰχθύς (gen. ἰχθύος), a fish; λόγος, a discourse.

ICHTHYOSAURUS—an extinct carnivorous *reptile*, whose vertebræ resemble those of *fishes*. ἰχθύς, a fish; σαῦρος, a lizard.

ICON—εἰκών (gen. εἰκόνης), a figure, likeness, image (root, εἰκω, I am like).

ICON BASILIKÈ—a royal likeness *or* the picture of a king (see *Icon* and *Basilica*); the title of a book supposed to have been written by Charles I.

ICONOCLAST—a breaker of images *or* statues. εἰκών, a

figure, likeness, image ; κλάω (verbal adj. κλαστός), I break in pieces.

ICONOGRAPHY—the description of ancient images, &c. εικόν, a figure, likeness, image ; γράφω, I write.

ICTERIA—a genus of birds including the chattering fly-catcher. ικτερος, the jaundice ; also, a bird of yellowish-green colour (by looking at which a jaundiced person was supposed to be cured).

IDEA—a notion or conception of the mind. ιδέα, the look or appearance of a thing, as opposed to its reality (ιδεῖν, to see).

IDIOCRASY—a peculiarity of constitution. ιδιος, peculiar to oneself ; κράσις, mixture.

IDIOM } ιδίωμα, gen. ιδιώματος (ιδιος, peculiar : hence,  
IDIOMATIC } a peculiarity of phrase or expression.

IDIOSYNCRASY—a peculiarity of temperament, constitution, &c. ιδιος, peculiar ; σύγκρασις, a mixing together, blending, tempering.

IDIOT—ιδιώτης (ιδιος), unskilled, unversed in (a thing), an ill-informed ordinary fellow : hence, a human being destitute of ordinary intellect, a simpleton.

IDOL—είδωλον (είδος, form), shape, figure, or image of anything.

IDOLATRY—the worship of idols, &c. ειδωλολατρεία, idol (which see) ; λατρεία, worship.

IDYL } ειδύλλιον, a short descriptive poem.  
IDYLLIC }

IERATIC—devoted to sacred purposes. ιερατικός (ιερεύς, a priest), belonging to the priest's office.

IHS = I.H.Σ., the first three letters of ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, the Greek for Jesus : sometimes IHC, the last letter being the old form of Σ.

IGUANODON—a fossil, herbivorous lizard, somewhat, as to

teeth and bones, resembling the iguana (a Haytian word for a genus of lizards). *iguana* and ὀδούς (gen. ὀδόντος), a tooth.

ILLOGICAL—(*hybrid*.) *il* or *in*, not; λόγος, reason.

INTOXICATE—(*hybrid*) to make drunk (literally, to poison). *in*, not; τοξικόν, poison. (See *Toxicology*.)

IOTA—a tittle; the ninth and smallest letter of the Greek alphabet. (See *Jot*.)

IRENÈ—εἰρήνη, peace (the goddess of peace).

IRENICON (see *Eirenicon*).

IRIDIUM—the most infusible of metals, of shining metallic brightness, found in the ore of platinum; used in porcelain-painting, and for nibs of gold pens. ἶρις, the rainbow.

IRIS—1. The rainbow (ἶρις). 2. A membrane at the back of the eye perforated by the pupil. 3. A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, *e. g.* the flower-de-luce (*fleur-de-lis*), orris, &c.

IRONY—a kind of ridicule, exposing error while seeming to approve of it. εἰρωνεία, dissimulation; εἶρων, a dissembler.

ISCHURIA—ἴσχω, I hold, restrain, stop; οὔρον, urine.

ISOBARS—lines connecting those places where the mean height of the barometer at the level of the sea is the same, *or* lines of equal barometrical pressure. ἴσος, equal; βάρος, weight, pressure.

ISOCEIM } an imaginary line connecting places on the  
ISOCEIMAL } earth having the same mean *winter* temperature. ἴσος, equal; χεῖμα, winter-weather, cold, frost.

ISOCHRONOUS—uniform in time. ἴσος, equal; χρόνος, a certain time.

ISOMORPHOUS—having the quality of similarity of crystal-line form. ἴσος, equal; μορφή, form, shape, figure.

**ISOPETALOUS**—having equal petals. ἴσος, equal; πέταλον, flower-leaf.

**ISOSCELES**—having two legs or sides only that are equal. ἴσος, equal; σκέλος, a leg.

**ISOTHERM** } an imaginary line passing over the earth's  
**ISOTHERAL** } surface through points having the same mean  
 summer temperature. ἴσος, equal; θέρος, summer,  
 summer-heat.

**ISOTHERM** } same as preceding, only having reference to  
**ISOTHERMAL** } the mean annual temperature. ἴσος, equal;  
 θερμη, heat.

**ISOTONIC**—having or indicating equal tones. ἴσος, equal;  
 τόνος, a tone.

**ISTHMUS**—ἰσθμός (εἶμι, I go), a neck, any narrow passage  
 (between two seas).

**JACINTH** (see *Hyacinth*).

**JASPER**—a compact variety of quartz of different colours.  
 ἱάσπης, a precious stone.

**JEALOUS** (see *Zeal*).

**JOT**—ἰῶτα. See St. Matt. v. 18.

## K, k—KAPPA. K, κ.

**KALEIDOSCOPE**—an instrument which by an arrangement  
 of reflecting surfaces exhibits its contents in an end-  
 less variety of colours and symmetrical forms. καλός,  
 beautiful; εἶδος, form; σκοπέω, I look at.

**KALENDAR**—a register of the days and months of the  
 year, so called from the title of the first day of the  
 Roman month (see *Kalends*). καλέω, I call by name.

**KALENDS**—the first days of the Roman months, so named  
 from the calling out, by a priest, to the people that it  
 was the new moon. καλέω, I call.

**KILOGRAMME**—a French measure of weight = 1000 grammes.

χίλιοι, a thousand; *gramme* (which see), French unit of weight = 15·434 English grains, nearly.

**KILOLITRE**—a French measure of capacity = 35·3166

English cubic feet, and 220·0967 imperial gallons.

χίλιοι, a thousand; λίτρα, a pound (weight).

**KILOMETRE**—a French measure of length = 3280·899

English feet. χίλιοι, a thousand; μέτρον, a measure or metre.

**KINEMATICS**—the science which treats of *motions* apart from their causes. κίνημα (κινέω, perf. pass. κέκίνημαι, I move), motion.

**KINETIC**—κινητικός (κινέω), putting in motion. N.B.—

The kinetic theory of gases represents any gaseous substance as consisting of molecules constantly in *motion* at great velocities.

**KIRK** (see *Church*).

**KLEPTOMANIA** — a morbid propensity to thievishness.

κλέπτω, I steal; μανία, madness.

**KYRIE** = Κύριε, the voc. case of Κύριος, Lord; an invocation used at the beginning of all Masses; the title of the prayer after each Commandment in the Book of Common Prayer.

## L, l—LAMBDA. Α, λ.

**LABYRINTH**—λαβύρινθος, a maze (the earliest was that of Crete): hence, a bewildering difficulty.

**LACONIC**—brief, concise. Λακωνικός, of or belonging to Laconia, a province of Greece (capital Sparta), whose inhabitants were famous for *terseness of speech*.

**LADANUM**—a gum resin used as a mild external stimulant.

λάδανον (λήδον, Cistus Creticus, an Oriental shrub on

the leaves of which the gum is found), a kind of gum.

**LAGOMYS**—a genus of small animals belonging to the family of *hares*, sometimes called the *rat-hare*. λαγώς, a hare; μῦς, a mouse.

**LAICAL** } 1. 3. Pertaining to the laity. 2. The body of  
**LAITY** } the *people* as distinguished from the *clergy*.  
**LAY** } λαϊκός (λαός, the people), belonging to the people.

**LAMP**—λαμπάς (λάμπω, I shine or make to shine), a torch, lantern.

**LANCE**—a spear: akin to λόγχη (Lat. *lancea*), a spear-head.

**LARYNX** } 1. λάρυγξ (gen. λάρυγγος), the upper part of  
**LARYNGITIS** } the trachea or wind-pipe; throat (Rom. iii. 13, Grk.), constituting the organ of voice. 2. An inflammation of ditto.

**LARYNGOSCOPE**—an instrument for examining the interior of the larynx. Larynx (which see); σκοπέω, I view. (Invented, 1854, by Manuel Garcia.)

**LARYNGOTOMY**—an incision into the larynx. (See *Bronchotomy* and *Tracheotomy*.)

**LATRIA**—Divine service (Heb. ix. 1, 6); the worship of God. λατρεία, the highest kind of worship, distinguished from *dulia* (which see).

**LAUDANUM**—tincture of opium. (See *Ladanum*.)

**LEAVE**—Ang.-Sax. *leaf* or *laf*. λοιπός (λείπω, perf. act. λέ-λοιπα, I leave), remaining.

**LECANOMANCY**—divination by throwing three stones into a basin of water, and invoking the demon whose aid is sought. λεκάνη (λέκος, a pot), a dish; μαντεία, divination.

**LEIOPHYLLUM**—the sand-myrtle, which has smooth, shiny leaves. λείος, smooth; φύλλον, a leaf.

**LEMMA** (see *Dilemma*).

- LEOPARD—*λέοπαρδος* : *λέων*, a lion ; *πάρδος*, a pard, *ουνκα*, or panther.
- LEPER } *λέπρα* (*λεπρός* [*λεπίς*, a scale], scaly, rough),  
LEPROSY } leprosy.
- LEPIDOPTERA—an order of insects having four *wings* covered with fine *scales* like powder, *e.g.* butterfly.  
*λεπίς* (gen. *-ίδος*), a scale ; *πτερόν*, a wing.
- LESTRIS—a fierce kind of gull which forces other birds to give up their prey. *ληστρίς* (*ληστής*, a robber), piratical.
- LETHARGY—preternatural sleepiness, dulness. *ληθαργία* (*λήθη*, forgetfulness ; *ἀργός*, idle), drowsiness.
- LETHÈ—*λήθη*, forgetfulness, oblivion.
- LEUCITE—a mineral of a dull appearance found in volcanic rocks and in lavas. *λευκός*, white.
- LEXICON } *λεξικόν* (*understand βιβλίον*, a book), a  
LEXICOGRAPHER } dictionary (*λέξις* [*λέγω*, I relate], diction) ; *γράφω*, I write.
- LIBATION—wine, &c., poured out in honour of a deity.  
*λείβω*, I pour, pour forth.
- LICHEN—a kind of moss. *λειχήν*, a tree-moss ; a kind of liver-wort.
- LICK—akin to *λείχω* (fut. *λείξω*), I lick or lap.
- LIMONITE—bog-iron. *λειμών*, any moist or grassy place.
- LIMOSIS—excessive and morbid hunger. *λιμόςσω* (*λιμός*, famine), I am hungred.
- LINEN—(Ang.-Sax.) linen made of flax (*lin*) ; Lat. *linum*.  
*λίνον*, anything made of flax.
- LINK—a torch made of tow and pitch : *akin* to *λύνος*, a light, lamp.
- LIPOGRAM—a writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted. *λείπω*, I leave, fail ; *γράμμα*, a letter.

- LIPOTHYMY**—a fainting, swoon. λείπω, I leave, fail ; θυμός, life, breath.
- LIQUORICE**—(a corruption of *glycyrrhiza*.) γλυκός, sweet ; ρίζα, a root.
- LIRIODENDRON**—the tulip-tree. λείριον, a lily ; δένδρον, a tree.
- LITANY**—a general supplication. λιτή, prayer ; τὰ λίτανα (neut. plur. of λίτανος, suppliant) = λιταί, prayers.
- LITER** (see *Litre*).
- LITHARGE**—the scum of silver or vitrified lead collected while separating lead from silver : hence, a compound metal of lead and silver. λίθος, a stone ; ἀργυρος, silver.
- LITHIC**—λίθος, a stone.
- LITHOCARP**—fossil fruit or fruit petrified. λίθος, a stone ; καρπός, fruit.
- LITHOGLYPH** (see *Glyptic*).
- LITHOGRAPH** } a print from a drawing on stone. λίθος, a  
**LITHOGRAPHY** } stone ; γράφω, I write.
- LITHOLOGY**—the science which treats of the classification of rocks. λίθος, a stone ; λόγος, an account.
- LITHOPHYTE**—a production apparently both stone and plant, e. g. the corals, &c. λίθος, a stone ; φυτός (φύω, I bring forth, make to grow), that which is grown.
- LITHOTOMY**—the art or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder. λίθος, a stone ; τομή, a cut or cutting.
- LITHOTRITY**—(*hybrid*) the operation of breaking the stone in the bladder. λίθος, a stone ; τριτός, crushed.
- LITHOTYPY**—the process of making stereotype plates by pressing into a mould a composition of shellac, sand, tar, and linseed oil in a heated state : this when thrown into cold water becomes as hard as stone. λίθος, stone ; τύπος, type, form, mould.



**LITOTES**—a figure of speech (= *Meiosis*, which see).  
*λιτότης*, plainness, simplicity.

**LITRE**—the French unit of capacity = 61·028 cubic inches  
 or  $1\frac{1}{8}$  English pint nearly. *λίτρα*, Lat. *libra*, a pound  
 of 12 oz.

**LITURGIOLOGY**—the knowledge or science of liturgies.  
 Liturgy (which see); *λόγος*, discourse, knowledge,  
 science.

**LITURGY** } *λειτουργία*, a public service, divine service:  
**LITURGICAL** } from *λεῖτος* (for *λείτος*), of or for the people;  
*ἔργον*, work, service, or employment. N.B.—Strictly  
 speaking Liturgy = the Eucharistic Office.

**LOBE**—any projection or division, especially of a some-  
 what rounded form. *λοβός*, the lower part of the ear.

**LOGARITHM** } the ratio of numbers. *λόγος*, a word,  
**LOGARITHMIC** } ratio; *ἀριθμός*, number. N.B.—The loga-  
 rithm of any given number is the exponent of a  
 power to which another given invariable number  
 (called the base) must be raised in order to produce  
 that given number; *e. g.* with base 10, then  $2 = \log$   
 100, because  $10^2 = 100$ .

**LOGIC** } *λογικός* (*λόγος*, reason), fit for reasoning. So,  
**LOGICAL** } *λογική τέχνη*, the art of reasoning.

**LOGOMACHY**—a war of words or a battle about words.  
*λόγος*, a word; *μάχη*, a battle.

**LOPHIODON**—a fossil animal allied to the rhinoceros; so  
 named from the eminence of its teeth: found in the  
 early tertiary. *λοφία*, a mane or bristly ridge, back-  
 fin; *όδούς* (gen. *όδόντος*), a tooth.

**LOTOPHAGI**—lotus-eaters. *λωτός* (see *Lotus*); *φάγω*, I eat.  
 A people on the coast of Cyrenaica.

**LOTUS**—*λωτός*, the name of several plants. 1. The Greek,  
 a kind of clover. 2. The African, eaten by men (in

size like the olive, in taste like the date). 3. The Egyptian (the lily of the Nile). 4. The North African, like a pear-tree (*leaves*, serrated; *fruit*, tasteless; *wood*, hard, black). 5. Italian (*stem*, short; *bark*, polished; *leaves*, ovate, downy; *berries*, red, sweet).

LUNULITE—(*hybrid*) a small fossil coral. Lat. *lunula* (dim. of *luna*), a little moon; λίθος, a stone.

LYCANTHROPY—the disease of a man imagining himself a wolf. λύκος, a wolf; άνθρωπος, a man.

LYCEUM—a gymnasium at Athens where Aristotle taught (so called from the neighbouring temple of Apollo Lycæus—either the *wolf-slaying* or the *Lycian* god): hence, a place of instruction. λύκειον (λύκος, a wolf), or Λυκία, Lycia.

LYCHNOSCOPE—low side-windows in a church, usually at the S.W. angle of chancel, their lower part generally blocked. λύχνος, a light or lamp; σκοπέω, I view. N.B.—As to their use, there are five theories. 1. Exterior confessionals. 2. Openings for lepers to assist at mass. 3. For watching the Pasch-light. 4. Offertory windows. 5. Symbolical of the wound in our Saviour's side.

LYCOPodium—a genus of moss-like plants called *wolf's-foot*. λύκος, wolf; πούς (gen. ποδός), a foot.

LYNX—λύγξ (gen. λυγκός), a lynx.

LYRE—λύρα, a Greek musical instrument of seven strings.

M, m—Mu or My. M, μ.

MACARONI } food from grease and barley (as defined by  
MACARON } Hesychius). μακαρία, happiness: hence, a  
very dainty food.

- MACHINE**—μηχανή (μῆχος, a contrivance), any artificial or mechanical device or contrivance (for doing a thing).
- MACROCOSM**—the great world, the universe. μακρός, lofty, far-stretching; κόσμος, the world. (See *Microcosm*.)
- MACROMETER**—an instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant. μακρός, lofty, far-stretching; μέτρον, a measure.
- MAGIC**—sorcery, enchantment. μαγική, fem. of μαγικός, pertaining to sorcery (*understand τέχνη, art*), the science of evoking spirits, &c.
- MAGNET** } μάγνης (gen. μάγνητος), a load-stone. So
- MAGNETIC** } called from Magnesia in Italy, where first found.
- MALACHITE**—native carbonate of copper. μαλάχη, a mallow (from resemblance to the green leaves of mallows).
- MANDRAKE**—a low plant having a fleshy root, often forked (supposed to resemble a man, and to cry out if pulled up); the May-apple. μανδραγόρας, a narcotic plant.
- MANDREL or MANDERIL**—the bar of metal which holds the work, as in a lathe, or the spindle which carries the centre chuck of a lathe. μάνδρα, an enclosed space; the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.
- MANIA** } μανία (μαίνομαι, I rave), madness. 2. A mad-
- MANIAC** } man.
- MANOMETER**—an instrument for measuring the elastic forces of gases, &c. μανός, thin, rare; μέτρον, a measure.
- MARASMUS**—μαρασμός (μαραίνω, perf. pass. με-μάρασμαι, I make to pine away), decay, wasting away (of the body).

MARGARET—μαργαρίτης, a pearl.

MARGARINE—a pearl-like substance extracted from vegetable oils, called so on account of its pearly whiteness. μαργαρίτης, a pearl.

MARIOLATRY—the worship of the Blessed Virgin. Maria and λατρεία (see *Latria*).

MARSUPIAL—having a *pouch* for carrying the immature young. μάρσῦπος, a bag, pouch.

MARTYR—μάρτυρ, a witness. N.B.—A name usually given to one who seals his testimony with his blood; while that of *Confessor* (see Calendar, Oct. 13, Nov. 11) is given to one who confesses his faith to his own peril, pain, or sorrow.

MARTYRDOM—(*hybrid*.) μάρτυρ, a witness; and Saxon suffix *dom* = act, state, &c.

MARTYROLOGIST—μάρτυρος, gen. of μάρτυρ, a witness; λογιστής, one who gives account (λόγος).

MARTYROLOGY—a history or register of martyrs. (See *Martyr*, *Martyrologist*.)

ASTIC } μαστίχη, a gum or resin from the lentisk or  
ASTICH } mastich tree.

ASTICATE—to grind with the teeth. μάσταξ, gen. -ᾱκος (μασάομαι, I chew), that with which one chews, the jaws.

ASTODON—a mammal resembling the elephant; so called from the conical projection on its molar teeth. μαστός, the breast (especially of a woman); ὀδούς (gen. ὀδόντος), a tooth.

ASTOLOGY—the natural history of animals which suckle their young. μαστός, the breast, udder; λόγος, discourse.

ATHEMATICS—μαθηματική (τέχνη), scientific art (especially mathematics): μάθημα (μανθάνω, perf. pass.

με-μάθημαι, I learn), that which is learnt. N.B.—  
Mathematics = that science (or class of sciences)  
which treats of the exact relations existing between  
quantities or magnitudes : it comprehends the sciences  
of number, form, or figure.

MAUSOLEUM—a stately, sepulchral monument (or mortuary  
chapel), deriving its name from that erected by Arte-  
misia to her husband Mausolus (Μαύσωλος), king of  
Caria.

MAZOOLOGY—that branch of zoology which treats of mam-  
miferous animals. μαζός, one of the breasts ; λόγος,  
an account.

MEANDERING—winding in its course. Μαίανδρος, the  
Meander, a river of Caria noted for its wind-  
ings.

MECHANIC } 1. One who works with machines or instru-  
MECHANICS } ments. 2. That portion of applied mathe-  
MECHANIST } matics which treats of the action of forces  
on bodies. 3. A maker of machines. μηχανική  
(τέχνη), inventive art. (See *Machine*.)

MECONIC—pertaining to the poppy. μήκων (gen. -κωνος),  
a poppy ; e. g. meconic acid contained in opium.

MEGALITHIC—formed of large stones. μέγας, great ; λίθος,  
a stone.

MEGALICHTHYS } 1. Extinct genus of fishes. 2. Ditto of  
MEGALODON } conchifera. 3. A huge fossil mammal  
MEGALONYX } allied to the sloth. μέγας (radical form  
of μέγας, never used in the sing. nom. and acc. masc.  
and neut.), great ; ιχθύς, a fish ; ὀδούς (gen. ὀδόντος),  
a tooth ; ὄνυξ, a claw, nail.

MEGALOSAURUS—a gigantic lizard (now extinct). μέγας  
(radical form of μέγας), great ; σαῦρος, a lizard.

MEGATHERIUM—an extinct, gigantic, mammiferous quad-

rupe allied to the *sloth*. μέγας, great; θηρίον, a wild beast.

**MIOSIS**—a species of hyperbole representing a thing as being less than it really is. μείων (used as a comparative of μικρός, small), less.

**ELANCHOLY**—a gloomy state of mind; dejection of spirits. μέλας (neut. μέλαν), black; χολή, bile.

**ELANESIA**—groups of islands in the Pacific inhabited by blacks, *e. g.* New Hebrides, Fejees, &c. μέλας, black; νῆσος, an island.

**ELILOT**—a plant having yellow flowers of a peculiar odour and flavour, used in making a particular kind of cheese. μελίλωτος (μέλι, honey; λωτός, lotus), a kind of clover; so called from the quantity of honey it contains.

**ELODRAMA**—a dramatic performance in which songs are introduced. μέλος, a song, strain, air. (See *Drama*.)

**ELODY**—μέλος, a song, strain, air; ψδῆ, a lay or song.  
N.B.—It consists in a rhythmical succession of *single* tones. (See *Harmony*.)

**ELOSIS**—the act of probing (a wound, ulcer, &c.). μήλωσις (μηλόω, I probe; μήλη, a probe), a probing.

**ENINGES** } 1. The three membranes which envelope the  
**ENINGITIS** } brain and spinal cord. 2. Inflammation of  
the meninges. μῆνιγξ (plur. nom. μήνιγγες), any  
membrane, especially that of the brain.

**ENOLOGY**—a register of months, a martyrology. μῆν (gen. μηνός), a month; λόγος, an account.

**ERISMATIC**—taking place by separation or division as into cells or segments. μερισμός (μέρος, a part), division, a dividing.

**ERYCOTHERIUM**—an extinct genus of mammals allied to

the camel. *μηρυκίζω*, I chew the cud ; *θηρίον*, a wild beast.

**MESENTERIC**—pertaining to the *mesentery*, or the membrane which retains the intestines, &c., in their proper position. *μέσος*, in the middle ; *έντερον*, an intestine.

**MESOPOTAMIA**—the country between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. *μέσος*, between ; *ποταμός*, a river. N.B. —In India land so situated is called a Doab.

**MESOZOIC**—in geology, this age is that of reptiles, and is between palæozoic and cainozoic. *μέσος*, in the middle ; *ζών*, a living being, an animal.

**METACARPUS**—the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. *μετά*, after, next after ; *καρπός*, the wrist.

**METAL**—*μέταλλον*, a mine, quarry : *μετά*, after *or* in quest of ; *άλλα* (neut. plur. of *άλλος*), other things.

**METALEPSIS**—the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word. *μετάληψις* (*μετά*, implying participation ; *λαμβάνω*, fut. *λήρομαι*, I receive), the taking *or* assuming one thing instead of another.

**METALLURGY**—the art of working metals. *μεταλλουργός* (*μέταλλον*, metal ; *έργον*, work, employment), working metals ; as a noun = a miner.

**METAMORPHOSE**—a transformation. *μεταμόρφωσις* (*μετά*, signifying change ; *μορφή or μόρφωσις*, shape, form), a change of form *or* shape (used with reference to *character*, Rom. xii. 2, Grk.).

**METAPHOR**—a transferring of the relation between one set of objects to another for the purpose of brief explanation or illustration, *or* “the transference of a name from the object to which it properly belongs to other objects which appear to participate in the peculiarity of the first,” *e. g.* that man is a fox. *μετά*, signifying change ; *φορά*, a carrying.

**ETAPHRASE** } 1. A verbal translation. 2. One who  
**ETAPHRAST** } translates word for word. *μετα-φράζω*, I  
 change from one style into another, translate.

**ETAPHYSICS**—the science of mind as distinguished from the science of matter. *μετά*, after *or* behind, beyond ; *φυσικά*, things relating to Nature (*φύσις*). N.B.—Aristotle wrote first his Physics (*τὰ φυσικά*), and *after* this his Metaphysics (*τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά*). Compare the word *Postils* (*Post-illa*) as applied to notes and comments on texts, &c.

**ETAPLASM** — *μεταπλάσμός* (*μετά*, signifying change ; *πλάσμα* [*πλάσσω*, perf. pass. *πέπλασμαι*, I mould, fashion], anything moulded), a change made in a word by the augmentation, diminution, or immutation of a syllable *or* letter.

**ETASTASIS**—the sudden and complete removal of a disease from one part to another. *μετάστασις* (*μετά*, signifying change of place ; *στάσις*, a placing *or* setting), a being put in a different place, removal.

**ETATHESIS**—transposition. *μετάθεσις* (*μετά*, over [signifying change] ; *θέσις* [*τίθημι*, I put], a placing), change.

**ETEMPSYCHOSIS**—*μετεμψύχωσις* (*μετά*, over *or* after ; *ἐν*, in ; *ψυχή*, soul *or* life), the transmigration of a soul after death into some other body (see “Merchant of Venice,” Act iv., sc. i., Gratiano).

**ETEOB** } *μετέωρος*, raised up aloft, high in air (*μετά*,  
**ETEORITE** } over, beyond ; *εὔρα* [*or αἰώρα*], a being  
 suspended, hanging in the air): hence, *τὰ μετέωρα*  
 (neut. plur.), things in the air, meteors, (aerial,  
 aqueous, luminous, igneous) phenomena.

**ETEOROLITE**—a meteoric stone fallen to the earth from space. (See *Meteor*) ; *λίθος*, a stone.



**METEOROLOGY**—the science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena. (See *Meteor*); λόγος, a discourse.

**METER** } a French measure of length = 39·370 English  
**METRE** } inches. μέτρον, a measure; also, a rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, &c.

**METHOD** } a proceeding in a regular order or a *pro-*  
**METHODICAL** } *gressive transition* from one step in any course to another; also, a scientific inquiry or the mode of prosecuting it. μέθοδος (μετά, after [μεθ before an aspirated vowel]; ὁδός, a way), a following after.

**METHYLENE**—a highly volatile, inflammable liquid procured by the destructive distillation of wood. μετά, after, with; ὕλη, wood.

**METONYMY**—a trope in which one word is put for another; e. g. “they have Moses and the prophets,” i. e. their writings. μετά, signifying change; ὄνομα or ὄνυμα, a name.

**METOPÉ**—μέτωπον (μετά, between; ὤψ, gen. ὀπίς, the eye), the space between the eyes, the face or front of a building or the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

**METRE** (see *Meter*).

**METROGRAPH**—an instrument which records the speed of a railway train, and the hour of arrival and departure at each station. μέτρον, a measure (speed, time); γράφω, I write.

**METRONOME**—an instrument to measure musical time. μέτρον, a measure, metre; νόμος, a law, regulator; or νομή, division, distribution.

**METROPOLIS**—the chief city or capital of a kingdom. μήτηρ (contracted gen. μητρός), a mother; πόλις, a city.

- MIARGYRITE**—an iron-black mineral consisting of sulphur, antimony, and (*less*) silver. *μείων*, less; *ἄργυρος*, silver.
- MIASMA** } physical contagion; infection floating in the air;  
**MIASM** } deadly exhalation. *μίασμα* (*μιαίνω*, perf. pass. *με-μίασμαι*, I pollute, defile), a stain, pollution.
- MICROCOSM**—the little world constituted by man. *μικρός*, little; *κόσμος*, the world. (See *Macrocosm*.)
- MICROLITE**—a mineral so called on account of the small size of its crystals. *μικρός*, little; *λίθος*, a stone.
- MICROMETER**—an instrument used with a telescope or microscope for measuring very small distances. *μικρός*, little; *μέτρον*, a measure.
- MICROSCOPE**—an optical instrument for examining objects too minute to be viewed by the naked eye. *μικρός*, little; *σκοπέω*, I view.
- MIMIC** } *μιμητής* or *μίμος*, an imitator: hence, a follower  
**MIMETIC** } by imitation (see 1 Cor. xi. 1; Eph. v. 1; Phil. iii. 17, Grk.).
- MIMOSA**—a genus of leguminous, pulse-bearing plants, including the *sensitive* plant. *μίμος*, an imitator. So called from its imitating the sensibility of animal life.
- MINERALOGY**—(*hybrid*) the science which treats of the properties of mineral substances. *English*, mineral; *λόγος*, discourse.
- MINOTAUR**—a fabled monster, half man and half bull. *Μινώταυρος*: *Μίνως*, king of Crete; *ταῦρος*, a bull.
- MINSTER**—(corruption of Monastery, which see.)
- MIocene** or **MEIOcene**—less recent. *μείων*, less; *καινός*, recent. A term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata (geol.).
- MISANTHROPE** } a hater of mankind. *μῖσος*, hate, strong  
**MISANTHROP** } dislike; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.

- MISOGAMIST**—a hater of marriage. *μίσος*, hate ; *γάμος*, marriage.
- MISOGYNY**—hatred of the female sex. *μίσος*, hate ; *γυνή*, a woman.
- MITRE**—*μίτρα* (*μίτος*, a web), a head-band, a turban.  
N.B.—The ancient official head-dress of a Bishop or Archbishop.
- MNEMONICS**—a system of rules and forms intended to assist the *memory*. *τὸ μνημονικόν* = *μνήμη*, memory ; *or μνήμων* (gen. *μνήμονος*), mindful.
- MOLYBDENA**—an ore of a dark lead-colour like plumbago. *μολύβδαινα* (*μόλυβδος*, lead, black-lead *or* plumbago), a metal in substance like lead in colour.
- MONACHISM**—the system of a monastic life. *μόνος*, alone ; *μοναχῇ*, singly *or* alone.
- MONAD**—something indivisible, *or* an ultimate atom (which see), *or* a simple unextended point ; *also*, one of the simplest kind of minute animalcules. *μονάς*, gen. *μονάδος* (*μόνος*, alone), a unit.
- MONADELPHIA**—a class of plants whose stamens are united into a tube *or* ring by the filaments. *μόνος*, single, alone ; *ἀδελφός*, a brother.
- MONANDRIA**—a class of plants which have but a single stamen. *μόνος*, alone ; *ἄνθρωπος* (gen. *ἀνδρός*), a man.
- MONARCH**—a sole ruler. *μόνος*, alone ; *ἄρχω*, I rule.
- MONASTERY**—a house of religious retirement for monks. *μοναστήριον*, a place for dwelling alone (*μόνος*).
- MONASTICON**—a book giving an account of monasteries (e. g. that of Dugdale). *μοναστικόν*, neut. of *μοναστικός* (*understand* *ἔργον*, a work), pertaining to monastic life.
- MONK**—borrowed from Lat. *monachus*, which from *μόναχος* (*μίς*, alone), one who lives a solitary life.

- >NOCARPUS—bearing fruit but once, and then dying after fructification; *e. g.* wheat, &c. *μόνος*, single; *καρπός*, fruit.
- >NOCHORD—an instrument for experimenting on the mathematical relations of musical sounds. *μόνος*, alone; *χορδή*, a string.
- >NODY—a species of poem in which a *single* mourner expresses lamentation. *μόνος*, alone; *ψδῆ*, an ode, song, or strain.
- >NOGAMY—marriage to one wife or husband only. *μόνος*, alone; *γαμέω*, I marry.
- >NOGRAM—a single device formed by the intertexture of two or more letters. *μόνος*, alone; *γράμμα*, a written character.
- >NOGRAPH—a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range. *μόνος*, alone; *γράφω*, I write.
- >NOLITH—a pillar or column consisting of a single stone (*e. g.* Cleopatra's needle). *μόνος*, alone, single; *λίθος*, a stone.
- >NOLOGUE—a soliloquy or a poem, &c., composed for a single performer. *μόνος*, alone; *λόγος*, discourse.
- >NOMANIA—derangement with regard to a particular subject only. *μόνος*, alone; *μανία*, madness.
- >NOPÉTALOUS — (see *Gamopetalous*.) *μόνος*, alone, single; *πέταλον*, a flower-leaf.
- >NOPHYSITE—a sectary who owns only *one nature* in our blessed Saviour. *μόνος*, alone, single; *φύσις*, nature.
- >NOPOLY—sole permission and power of dealing in any species of goods. *μόνος*, alone; *πωλέω*, I sell.
- >NOPTOTE—a noun having only one case. *μόνος*, alone; *πτωτός* (*πίπτω*, I fall), that can or is wont to fall: hence, *πτῶσις*, a case. (See *Aptote*.)

**MONOSTICH**—a composition consisting of one verse only  
*μόνος*, alone ; *στίχος*, a line of writing, a verse.

**MONOSTROPHIC**—having only one strophè (which see).  
*μόνος*, alone or single ; *στροφή*, a turning.

**MONOSYLLABLE**—a word of one syllable. *μόνος*, alone ;  
*συλλαβή*, a syllable (which see).

**MONOTHEISM**—the doctrine or belief that there is but one  
 God. *μόνος*, alone (Lat. *unus*, one) ; *θεός*, god.

**MONOTHELITE**—a sectary who owns only *one will* in our  
 Lord. *μόνος*, alone, single ; *θελητής*, one who wills.

**MONOTONE** } 1. A single unvaried tone or sound. 2.

**MONOTONY** } Absence of variety, as in speaking, reading,  
 singing. *μόνος*, single ; *τόνος*, a tone.

**MONOTYPIC**—(e. g. a genus) containing but one species.  
*μόνος*, alone, single ; *τύπος*, form, type.

**MOPE**—to be dull, to drowse. *Short for Myope* (which see).

**MOREA**—the southern part of Greece. *μορέα*, a mulberry-  
 tree ; either from its shape like a leaf of that tree, or  
 from the abundance of those trees.

**MORMON**—a genus of short-winged, web-footed birds, the  
 beak of which gives to the head the appearance of a  
 grotesque mask. *μορμών*, a hideous she-monster, a  
 bugbear.

**MOROSIS**—idiotcy, stupor. *μώρωσις* (*μωρός*, sluggish,  
 silly, dull), dullness, fatuity.

**MOROXITE**—a variety of native phosphate of lime.  
*μόροξος*, a sort of pipe-clay.

**MORPHEUS**—son of sleep, god of dreams. *Μορφείς*,  
 strictly fashioner, moulder, because of the shapes  
 (*μορφή*) he calls up before the sleeper.

**MORPHINE**—a vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium,  
 used as an anodyne (which see), and inducing sleep.  
*Μορφείς* (which see).

OSAIC—inlaid work formed of pieces of coloured stone, &c.

μουσείον (μούσειος, of or belonging to the Muses)—  
Lat. *opus musivum*—mosaic.

USE—(Lat. *musa*) a goddess of all fine arts. *μούσα*,  
probably from obsolete verb *μάω*, I seek out, invent,  
create.

USEUM—Μουσείον, the temple, seat, or haunt of the  
Muses: hence, a repository of natural, literary; or  
artificial curiosities.

USIC—μούσα, the muse, goddess of song. So, *μουσική*  
(τέχνη), any art over which the Muses presided,  
especially *music*.

YETES—the howling monkey. *μυκητής* (*μυκδομαι*, I  
low, bellow), a bellower.

YCOLOGY—that branch of natural science which relates  
to the fungi or mushrooms. *μύκης*, a mushroom;  
*λόγος*, a discourse.

YOLOGY } a description of the muscles of the human  
YOGRAPHY } body. *μῦς* (gen. *μυός*), a muscle of the  
body; *λόγος*, discourse; *γράφω*, I write.

YOPE—a short-sighted person. *μυώψ*, gen. *μυῶπος* (*μύω*,  
I am shut or closed; *ὤψ*, gen. *ὥπός*, the eye), strictly,  
closing the eyes, short-sighted (see 2 St. Peter i. 9,  
*μυωπάζων*, “cannot see afar off”).

YRIAD—*μυριάς* (gen. *μυριάδος*), the number 10,000.

YRIAMETRE—a French measure of length = 10,000  
metres = 6·21382 English miles. *μύριοι* (plur. of  
*μύριος*), ten thousand; *μέτρον*, a measure.

YRMIDONS—*Μυρμιδόνες*, followers of Achilles: hence, a  
soldier of a rough character.

YRRH—a transparent gum resin of amber colour,  
aromatic odour, bitter taste. *μύρρα* (borrowed from  
the Arabic), the juice of the Arabian myrtle.

- MYSTERY** } 1. That which is beyond human knowledge  
**MYSTIC** } unless revealed, and beyond complete human  
 comprehension even when revealed. 2. Belonging  
 to secret rites, obscure. *μυστήριον*, from *μύσσειν*, one  
 initiated; and this from *μύω*, I am shut or closed.  
**MYTH** } *μῦθος*, a poetic or legendary account, as opposed  
**MYTHIC** } to the historical.  
**MYTHOLOGY**—a treatise on myths or legendary tales.  
*μῦθος*, a poetic or legendary account; *λόγος*, a dis-  
 course.

N, n—Nu or Ny. N, ν.

- NAIAD**—*ναϊάς*, gen. *ναϊάδος* (*νάω*, I flow), a water-nymph.  
**NAPHTHA**—a volatile, limpid, bituminous, inflammable  
 liquid occurring near coal deposits; rock oil. *νάφθα*  
 or *νάφθας*, a clear, combustible petroleum. Pers. *naft*.  
**NARCISSUS**—*ναρκάω*, I grow stiff, numb, or dead (because  
 of its narcotic properties).  
**NARCOSIS** } 1. The effect of a narcotic. 2. Relieving  
**NARCOTIC** } pain, producing sleep and stupor. *νάρκωσις*  
 (*ναρκάω*, I grow stiff, numb, or dead: hence, *νάρκη*,  
 torpor), a benumbing.  
**NARD**—(Ang.-Sax. *nard*; Lat. *nardus*) an aromatic plant  
 usually called *spikenard*, from its blossom being  
 shaped like an ear or spike of corn. *νάρδος*, a plant  
 used for making the perfumed oil called from it;  
 also, the oil itself.  
**NARTHEX**—(ante-chapel) the outer division of a church  
 within the walls; a long and narrow part of the  
 building extending across the front of the church,  
 and forming an oblong, inside porch. *νάρθηξ* (Lat.  
*ferula*), a tall plant with a slight stalk, used for  
 wands, canes, and rods. The name for this part of a

church is supposed to be derived from its oblong shape, thus resembling a rod or staff.

**NAUMACHY**—a naval combat. *ναῦς*, a ship; *μάχη*, a battle (*μάχομαι*, I fight).

**NAUSEA**—sea-sickness, retching. *ναυσία* (*ναῦς*, a ship).

**NAUTILUS** } 1. A shell-fish furnished with a membrane

**NAUTICAL** } that serves it as a sail. 2. Pertaining to seamen or ships. *ναυτικός* = *ναύτης*, a seaman or sailor; *ναυτικός* (*ναῦς*, a ship; *ναύτης*, a sailor), belonging to a ship.

**NECROLOGY**—an account of the dead or a register of deaths. *νεκρός*, a dead body, corpse; *λόγος*, a discourse.

**NECROMANCY**—divination by supposed concert with the dead. *νεκρός*, a dead body, corpse; *μαντεία*, divination.

**NECROPOLIS**—a city of the dead: hence, a cemetery. *νεκρός*, a dead body, corpse; *πόλις*, a city.

**NECROSIS**—mortification (that is to the bones what gangrene is to the flesh. *νέκρωσις* (*νεκρώω*, I make dead), a killing.

**NECTAR**—*νέκταρ*, the drink of the gods. In botany, the honey of the glands of plants.

**NEMALITE**—a fibrous hydrate of magnesia. *νήμα* (*νέω*, I spin), yarn, the thread of a spider's web; *λίθος*, stone.

**NEMESIS**—*νέμεσις* (*νέμω*, I deal out, distribute), just or deserved indignation, vengeance. Personified as the goddess of retribution.

**NEOLITHIC**—a term applied to the portion of the prehistoric stone-period more recent than the palæolithic (which see). *νέος*, new; *λίθος*, a stone.

**NEOLOGY**—new doctrines, especially in theology. *νέος*, new, fresh; *λόγος*, a discourse.



NEOPHYTE—a new convert *or* proselyte: *hence*, a tyro.  
*νέος*, new, fresh; *φυτός* (*φύω*, I make to grow), grown,  
 planted. (A novice *or* one newly come to the  
 faith; 1 Tim. iii. 6, margin.)

NEOTERIC—recent in origin. *νεωτερικός* (*νεώτερος*, com-  
 parative of *νέος*, new), youthful.

NEOZOIC—more recent than the palæozoic (which see), and  
 including the mesozoic and cenozoic (which see).  
*νέος*, new; *ζωή*, life.

NEPENTHÈ—a drug used by the ancients to relieve from  
 pain and produce exhilaration; ? opium *or* hashish,  
*νη* (an inseparable prefix), not; *πένθος*, grief, sorrow.

NEPHELINE—a mineral occurring at Vesuvius, in glassy  
 crystals nearly transparent, having a greasy lustre.  
*νεφέλη*, a cloud.

NEPHRITIC—pertaining to the kidneys *or* organs of urine.  
*νεφρός*, (in the plural) the kidneys.

NEURALGIA—a disease, the symptom of which is very  
 acute, intermitting *pain* along the course of the *nerves*.  
*νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain.

NEUROLOGY—a description of the nerves of animal bodies.  
*νεῦρον*, a nerve; *λόγος*, discourse.

NEUROTOMY—the art *or* practice of dissecting *or* cutting  
 the nerves. *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *τομή* (*τέμνω*, I cut), a  
 cutting.

NITRE—a white, crystalline, semi-transparent salt; nitrate  
 of potassia. *νίτρον* (*νίζω*, I wash), potash *or* soda.

NITROGEN—a gaseous element without taste, odour *or*  
 colour, forming nearly four-fifths of common air.  
*νίτρον*, potash; *γεννάω*, I produce.

NITROMETER—an instrument for ascertaining the quality  
*or* value of nitre. *νίτρον*, potash; *μέτρον*, a measure.

NOETIC—expressive of all those cognitions which originate

in the mind itself. νοητικός (νόος, contr. νοῦς, the mind), quick of perception, intelligent.

NOMAD—one of a race or tribe that has no fixed abode. νομάς (gen. νομάδος), roaming, wandering from one place to another for pasture (νομός, a place for cattle to graze, pasture). (See Jer. xxxv. 7, 9, 10.)

NONAGON—(hybrid) a plane figure having nine sides and angles. Nonus, the ninth; γωνία, an angle.

NOSOLOGY—that branch of medical science which treats of the classification, &c., of diseases. νόσος, disease; λόγος, an account.

NOSTALGIA—home-sickness (*maladie du pays*). νόστος, a return home or homeward; ἄλγος, pain, grief.

NOTORNIS—a genus of birds allied to the rail, described from fossil bones brought from New Zealand. νότος, the south or south-west; ὄρνις, a bird.

NOUS—(used colloquially) intellect, understanding. νοῦς, contracted from νόος, the mind.

NUMISMATIC—pertaining to or relating to the science of coins or medals. νόμισμα (νομίζω, 1 pers. sing. perf. pass. νε-νόμισμα, I practise as a custom or usage, make common use of, use as a current coin), anything recognized by established usage; current coin, a legal measure.

NYCTALOPIA } a disease of the eye through which the  
NYCTALOPY } patient can see well at night only. νυκτάλωψ (νύξ, gen. νυκτός, the night; ὤψ, the eye, gen. ὠπός), able to see by night only.

NYMPH—νύμφη, a bride, marriageable maiden. As a proper name, a goddess that presided over springs, trees, &c.

O, o—OMICRON. O, o. Ω, ω.

**OBELISK**—a pillar. *ὀβελίσκος* (diminutive of *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar), a small spit.

**OBELUS**—a mark thus — ; so called from its resemblance to a needle, and used as a critical mark to point out that a passage was spurious. *ὀβελός*, a spit, a horizontal line.

**OBOL** *or* **OBOLE**—*ὀβολός*, an Athenian coin worth rather more than  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; as a weight = one-sixth of a drachma (which see).

**OCEAN**—the water considered as one vast body covering more than three-fifths of the earth's surface, *or* one of the largest bodies of water, as the Atlantic. *ὠκεανός* (? *ὠκύς*, swift; *νάω*, I flow).

**OCHLOCRACY**—government by the multitude, crowd, *or* common people. *ὄχλος*, the mob; *κράτος*, power, rule, sway.

**OCTAGON**—a plane figure of eight sides and angles. *ὀκτώ*, eight; *γωνία*, an angle.

**OCTAHEDRON**—a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. *ὀκτώ*, eight; *ἔδρα*, a base, seat, *or* place of anything.

**OCTOPETALOUS**—having eight petals *or* flower-leaves. *ὀκτώ*, eight; *πέταλον*, a flower-leaf.

**OCTOPUS**—*ὀκτώπους* (*ὀκτώ*, eight; *πούς*, a foot), a mollusc having eight feet.

**OCTOSPERMOUS**—containing eight seeds. *ὀκτώ*, eight; *σπέρμα* (*σπείρω*, perf. pass. *ἔσπαρμαι*, I sow), a seed.

**OCTOSTYLE**—a range of eight columns in front. *ὀκτώ*, eight; *στῦλος*, a pillar.

**OCTOSYLLABIC**—consisting of eight syllables. *ὀκτώ*, eight;

- συλλαβή, that which is held together, especially several letters forming one sound or syllable.
- XYPODIAN—a crustacean which lives in holes in the sand by the sea, and runs very rapidly. ὤκυσ, swift; πούς (gen. ποδός), a foot.
- ZE—ψδῆ (contracted from αἰοιδῆ), a song, a lay.
- ZOMETER—an instrument for measuring distances in travelling. ὁδός, a way, road; μέτρον, a measure.
- ZONTALGIC—pertaining to the tooth-ache. ὀδούς (gen. ὀδόντος), a tooth; ἄλγος, pain.
- ZONTO—tooth-powder. ὀδούς (gen. ὀδόντος), a tooth.
- ZONTOLOGY—that branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth. ὀδούς (gen. ὀδόντος), a tooth; λόγος, a discourse.
- ZONOMY (see *Economy*).
- ZUMENICAL (see *Ecumenical*).
- ZUMA—οἶδημα (οἶδος, a swelling), a tumour.
- ZUMATOSE (see *Edematose*).
- ZOPHAGUS (see *Esophagus*).
- ZOASTICH—a poem of eight lines. ὀγδοος, the eighth; στίχος, a row, line, verse.
- ZEANDER—corrupted from *rhododendron* (which see).
- ZEOGRAPH—(*hybrid*.) *Oleum*, oil; γραφή, a writing.
- ZEOMARGARINE—(*hybrid*) consists of the little yellow globules extracted from the fat of animals immediately after they are killed. Imported from America, and called in England *butterine*. Lat. *oleum*, oil; margarine (which see).
- ZIGARCHY—supreme power in the hands of a few. ὀλίγος, a few; ἀρχή, supreme power, sovereignty.
- ZYMPIAD—a period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, and constituting an important epoch in history and chro-

nology. The Olympiads were reckoned from B.C. 776. Ὀλυμπιάς (gen. Ὀλυμπιάδος), the games held at Olympia, a city of Elis, in the Peloponnesus, round the city of Pisa.

OMAGRA—gout in the shoulder. ὤμος, the shoulder; ἄγρα, a seizure.

OMEGA—ὦ μέγα (O, the fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; μέγα, neut. of μέγας, great), the last letter of the alphabet.

OMICRON—O, the fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; μικρόν (neut. of μικρός), small.

OMPHALIC—pertaining to the navel. ὀμφαλός, the naval, navel-string, centre.

ONCOTOMY—the cutting of an abscess. ὄγκος, a tumour, boil; τομή, a cutting.

ONEIROCRITIC—an interpreter of dreams. ὄνειρος, a dream; κριτής, a judge.

ONEIROMANCY—divination by dreams. ὄνειρος, a dream; μαντεία, divination.

ONOMANCY—divination by the letters of a name. ὄνομα, a name; μαντεία, divination.

ONOMATOLOGY—a discourse on names or the principles of name-giving. ὄνομα (gen. ὀνόματος), a name; λόγος, discourse, science.

ONOMATOPŒIA—the imitation of the sense by the sound, or a word formed in imitation of the sound. ὄνομα (gen. ὀνόματος), a name; ποιέω, I make.

ONTOLOGY—the metaphysical investigation and explanation of the nature and essence of all beings. ὄν, gen. ὄντος (participle of εἰμί, I am or exist), being; λόγος, a discourse.

ONYX—ὄνυξ, a claw, nail, hoof; a gem streaked with veins.

OOLITE } a variety of lime-stone consisting of round grains  
 OOLITIC } as small as the *roe* of a fish. *ὠόν*, an egg; *λίθος*,  
 a stone.

OPHICLEIDE—a large brass wind instrument of the trumpet  
 kind. *ὄφεις*, a serpent; *κλείς* (gen. *κλειδός*), a key.

OPHIDIAN—an animal of the group of snakes. *ὀφιοειδής*  
*or* *ὀφιώδης* (*ὄφεις*, a serpent; *εἶδος*, form), snake, of  
 serpent shape.

OPHIDION—a kind of sea-fish resembling an eel *or* serpent.  
*ὀφίδιον or* *ὀφείδιον* (dim. of *ὄφεις*), a little serpent.

OPHIOLOGY—that part of natural history which treats of  
 serpents. *ὄφεις*, a serpent; *λόγος*, a discourse.

OPHIOMANCY—divination by serpents, as by their manner  
 of eating *or* by their coils. *ὄφεις*, a serpent; *μαντεία*,  
 divination.

OPHITES—serpentine, green porphyry. *ὀφίτης* (*ὄφεις*, a  
 serpent), like a serpent (spotted with different  
 colours).

OPHTHALMIA—inflammation of the membranes *or* coats of  
 the eye *or* eye-ball. *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.

OPHTHALMOLOGY—a treatise on *or* description of the eye.  
*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye; *λόγος*, an account.

OPIUM—*ὄπιον* (*ὀπός*, juice, especially of trees *or* plants),  
 the juice of the poppy.

OPTICS } *ὀπτική* (*understand ἐπιστήμη*), *or* τὰ *ὀπτικά* =  
 OPTICIAN } the art *or* science which treats of light *or*  
 vision: *ὀπτομαι* (obsolete verb), I see.

OPTOGRAM—*ὀπτομαι*, I see, *or* *ὀπτικός*, belonging to sight;  
*γράμμα*, that which is written.

OPTOMETER (for OPTICOMETER)—an instrument for measur-  
 ing the limits of distinct vision of different persons  
 (for choice of spectacles, &c.). *ὀπτικός*, belonging to  
 seeing; *μέτρον*, a measure.

- ORACANTHUS—*ώραῖος*, ripe, mature ; *ἀκανθα*, a thorn.
- ORCHESTRA—*ὀρχήστρα* (*ὀρχέομαι*, I dance), the place of the chorus ; the place appropriated to a band, &c.
- ORCHIS—a plant having stamens and pistils united in a single column, with petals irregularly arranged : usually with small round tubers. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, and a plant so called from the form of its root being like this.
- OREAD—*ὄρειός* (gen. *ὄρειάδος*, plur. *-άδες*), of *or* belonging to a mountain (*ὄρος*), a mountain-nymph (the word *νύμφη* being understood).
- ORGAN } *ὄργανον*, an instrument *or* medium by which
- ORGANIST } an action is performed, a tool, musical instru-
- ORGANON } ment (metaphorically, an organ of sense) ; the material of work *or* the work itself ; from *ἔργον*, work. N.B.—*τὸ ὄργανον* = the name given to a collection of Aristotle's logical writings. The *Novum Organon* = Lord Bacon's treatise on philosophical method.
- ORGIES—*ὄργια*, secret rites (especially those of Bacchus) : hence, drinking revels.
- ORICHALCUM—a mixed metallic substance resembling brass. *ὄρος*, a mountain ; *χαλκός*, brass.
- ORION—a large and bright constellation crossed by the equinoctial line. *Ὠρίων*, in the oldest Greek mythology, a hunter, after whom this constellation was named.
- ORNITHICHITE—the foot-mark of a bird occurring in strata of stone. *ὄρνις* (gen. *ὀρνίθος*), a bird ; *ἔχρος*, a track, footstep.
- ORNITHOLITE—the fossil remains of a bird. *ὄρνις* (gen. *ὀρνίθος*), a bird ; *λίθος*, a stone.
- ORNITHOLOGIST } 1. One who describes birds. 2. That
- ORNITHOLOGY } branch of natural science which treats of

the form, structure, and habits of birds. *ὄρνις*, a bird; *λόγος*, discourse.

**ORNITHORHYNCHUS**—a mammal of the shape and size of an *otter*, with a horny *beak* like that of a duck, called *duck-billed platypus* (which see) and water-mole. *ὄρνις* (gen. *ὀρνίθος*), a bird; *ρύγχος* (*ρύζω*, I snarl), a snout, muzzle (strictly of swine).

**OROGRAPHY**—*ὄρος*, a mountain, range and chain of hills; *γράφω*, I write. This describes the depressions below as well as the elevations above the sea.

**OROLOGY**—the science or description of mountains. *ὄρος*, a mountain; *λόγος*, discourse.

**ORPHAN**—one bereaved of parents. *ὀρφανός*, reft or bereft of a thing. See St. John xiv. 18, Grk.

**ORTHODOX** } 1. Sound in doctrine. 2. Soundness or  
**ORTHODOXY** } correctness of doctrine. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, true, exact, correct; *δόξα*, an opinion.

**ORTHOEPY**—the right pronunciation of words. *ὀρθός*, right; *ἔπος*, a word.

**ORTHOGRAHY**—the right spelling of words. *ὀρθός*, right; *γράφω*, I write.

**ORTHOPÆDY** } the art of curing the deformities of chil-  
**ORTHOPÆDIC** } dren. *ὀρθός*, straight; *παῖς* (gen. *παιδός*), a child.

**ORYCTOLOGY**—1. That part of natural history which treats of fossils. 2. The science which treats of minerals. *ὀρυκτός* (*ὀρύσσω*, I dig), dug out, quarried; *λόγος*, a discourse.

**OSMELITE**—a variety of pectolite (which see); so called from its having an *odour* of clay. *ὀσμή*, a smell; *λίθος*, a stone.

**OSTEOLITE**—a petrified or fossil bone. *ὀστέον*, a bone; *λίθος*, a stone.



- OSTEOLOGY**—that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. *ὀστέον*, a bone ; *λόγος*, discourse.
- OSTRACISM**—banishment by the people of Athens. *ὄστρακον*, a potsherd ; the earthen tablet used in voting among the Greeks, on which was written acquittal or condemnation.
- OTACOUS TIC**—assisting the sense of hearing ; *also*, an ear-trumpet. *οὖς* (gen. *ωτός*), the ear ; *ἀκούω*, I hear. (See *Acoustics*.)
- OTALGIA**—a pain in the ear. *οὖς* (gen. *ωτός*), the ear ; *ἄλγος*, pain.
- OUNCE**—the 12th part of a pound Troy, and the 16th of a pound Avoirdupois. *οὐγγία*, *also* *οὐγκία* (Lat. *uncia*), a Sicilian weight.
- OURANOGRAPHY**—a description of the heavens and heavenly bodies. *οὐρανός*, the heavens ; *γράφω*, I write.
- OXALIC**—pertaining to, contained in, and obtained from sorrel. *ὄξαλις*, sorrel. N.B.—Oxalic acid is found in many plants, as the wood-sorrel and many lichens. Under the name of *salt of lemons* it is used to remove ink-spots, &c.
- OXYDE or OXIDE**—a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties. (Supposed to be derived from) *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid (hence wrongly spelt *oxyde*).
- OXYGEN**—a gaseous element (ordinarily) without taste, colour, or smell : it forms about 22 per cent. of the atmosphere (originally supposed to be an essential part of every *acid*). *ὀξύς*, acid, pungent ; *γεννάω*, I produce.
- OXYMEL**—a mixture of vinegar and honey. *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid ; *μέλι*, honey.
- OXYMORON**—*ὀξύμωρον* (*ὀξύς*, sharp [or neut. *ὀξύ*, as an adverb, pointedly] ; *μῶρος*, foolish, dull), a paradox,

*or* the juxtaposition of opposite words, e.g. *cruel kindness*.

**OXYTONE**—having an acute sound, *or* a word having the acute accent on the last syllable. ὀξύς, sharp; τόνος, a tone.

**OYSTER**—ὄστρεον, a bivalve shell-fish.

**OZOCERITE** } a mineral substance like a resinous wax,  
**OZOKERITE** } found in shales of the coal formation. ὄζω,  
 I smell; κηρός, wax.

**OZONE**—an odour resembling sulphur and phosphorus. ὄζω, I smell, have a smell.

P, p—Π. II, π. PSI—Ψ, ψ.

**PACHYDERMATA** } an order of animals distinguished by  
**PACHYDERMATOUS** } *thickness of skin*, e.g. elephant, &c.  
 παχύς, thick; δέρμα (plur. δέρματα), skin, hide.

**PÆAN**—Παιάν, a song of triumph after victory, *or* of rejoicing.

**PÆDOBAPTISM**—the baptism of infants *or* children. παῖς (gen. παιδός), a child; βάπτισμα (βαπτίζω, perf. pass. βε-βάπτισμαι, I baptize), baptism.

**PAGURIAN**—a kind of crab of which the hermit-crab is the type. πάγουρος (πήγνυμι, 2 aor. ἐπάγην, I am solid; οὐρά, a tail), a kind of crab.

**PAIDEUTICS**—the science *or* theory of instruction. παιδεύω, I teach, educate, instruct.

**PAIL**—?πέλλα, a milk-pail.

**PALÆOCRISTAL**—the name given to the Arctic Ocean around the North Pole. παλαιός (πάλαι, long ago), ancient; κρύσταλλος, clear ice. (Palæocrystic?)

**PALÆSTRIAN**—pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

παλαιστής, a wrestler ; πάλη (πάλλω, I wield, brandish, &c.), a struggle.

**PALEOGRAPHY**—an ancient manner of writing *or* the study of it. παλαιός, ancient ; γράφω, I write.

**PALEOLITHIC**—a term applied to the earliest portion of the pre-historic stone-period. παλαιός, ancient ; λίθος, a stone.

**PALEOLOGY**—a treatise on antiquities. παλαιός, ancient ; λόγος, a discourse. (See *Archæology*.)

**PALEONTOLOGY**—the science of the ancient life of the earth. παλαιός, ancient ; ontology (which see).

**PALEOSAURUS**—a genus of fossil saurians (*lizards* found in the Permian formation next following the carboniferous, and closing that and the paleozoic era). παλαιός, ancient ; σαῦρος, a lizard.

**PALEOTHERIUM**—a pachyderm found fossil in the Eocene tertiary. παλαιός, ancient ; θηρίον, a wild beast.

**PALEOZOIC**—in geology this age includes—1. the Silurian *or* age of molluscs ; 2. the Devonian *or* age of fishes ; 3. the Carboniferous age. παλαιός, ancient ; ζῶον, a living being, animal.

**PALESTRIAN** (see *Palæstrian*).

**PALIMPSEST**—a parchment, the writing on which has been so far erased as to permit of other writing upon it, the words erased being more or less discernible. πάλιν, again ; ψηστός (ψάω, I wipe out), erased.

**PALINDROME**—a word, verse, *or* sentence the same when read backward *or* forward. πάλιν, back, backwards ; δρόμος, a running.

**PALINODE**—a song repeated a second time : *hence*, a recantation. παλινψδία (πάλιν, back ; ψδῆ, a song).

**PALLADIUM**—Παλλάδιον (Παλλάς, gen. Παλλάδος, Minerva), an ancient image *or* statue of Pallas Athena, the

most famous being that of the Trojans, on the preservation of which depended, as was supposed, the safety of Troy: *hence*, a Palladium = something that affords effectual defence.

**PALSY** (*paralysis*)—abolition of function, whether partial or complete. *παρα-λύω*, I relax *or* disable at the side.

**PANACEA**—a remedy for all diseases. *πᾶν* (neut. of *πᾶς*), all; *ἄκος* (plur. *ἄκεια*), cure.

**PANORATIUM** (-ON)—an athletic contest which combined boxing and wrestling. *παγκράτιον* (*παγκρᾶτης*, all-powerful), a complete contest.

**PANDECT**—a complete treatise on any science. *πᾶν*, all; *δεκτός* (*δέχομαι*, I receive), received. N.B.—The Pandects of Justinian is the digest of Roman laws made by his order.

**PANDEMIC**—incident on a whole people (epidemic). *πᾶν*, all; *δῆμος*, the people.

**PANDEMONIUM**—the great hall *or* council-chamber of all demons *or* evil spirits. *πᾶν*, all; *δαίμων* *or* *δαιμόνιον*, a demon, god.

**PANDORA**—a woman fabled to possess *all gifts*, these being bestowed by all the gods and goddesses. *πᾶν*, all; *δῶρα* (plur. of *δῶρον*), gifts.

**PANEGYRIC**—a laudatory discourse; encomium. *πανήγυρις* (*πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, all; *ἄγυρις*, Æolic for *ἀγορά*, an assembly), a high festival, solemn assembly. So, *πανηγυρίζω*, I make a set speech in a public assembly, I make a panegyric.

**PANIC**—a sudden fright. *πανικός*, influenced by *Πάν*, an Arcadian, rural god, fabled to create it.

**PANKLIBANON**—*πᾶν* (neut. of *πᾶς*), all; *κλίβανος*, a covered earthen vessel.

**PANOPLY**—complete armour. *πᾶν* (neut. of *πᾶς*), all;

ὅπλον, armour (whole armour. See Eph. vi. 11, 13, Grk.).

PANOPTICON—the name of a model prison devised by Jeremy Bentham, and so constructed that each prisoner can be seen without the inspector being seen; *also*, a kind of polytechnic institution. *πάν* (neut. of *πᾶς*), all; *ὁπτομαι*, I see.

PANORAMA—a view on all sides whichever way the eyes are turned. *πάν* (neut. of *πᾶς*), all; *ὄραμα* (*ὀράω*, I see), that which is seen, a view.

PANTAGRAPH (see *Pantograph*).

PANTAMORPHIC—taking all forms. *πάντα* (neut. plur. of *πᾶς*, gen. *παντός*), all; *μορφή*, form, shape.

PANTECHNICON—a place for the exhibition and sale of all sorts of workmanship. *πάν* (neut. of *πᾶς*), all; *τεχνικός*, pertaining to art (*τέχνη*).

PANTELEGRAPH—*πάν*, all; *τῆλε*, afar off; *γράφω*, I write.

PANTHEISM } *πάν*, all; *θεός*, god—the principle of which  
PANTHEIST } is to merge the personality of the moral Governor of the world in the circle of His works.

PANTHEON—a temple dedicated to *all the gods*. *πάνθειον* (understand *ιερόν*, temple), a temple or place consecrated to all gods. *πάν*, all; *θεός*, god.

PANTHER—*πάνθηρ*, a pard or leopard.

PANTOGRAPH } an instrument for copying on the same or  
PANTOGRAPHY } on a reduced or enlarged scale; *also*, a general description. *πᾶς* (gen. *παντός*), all; *γράφω*, I write.

PANTOLOGY—a work of universal information. *πάντα* (plur. neut. of *πᾶς*), all; *λόγος*, discourse.

PANTOMETER—an instrument for measuring all elevations, angles, distances. *πάντα*, all; *μέτρον*, a measure.

PANTOMIME—an actor who expresses his meaning by mute

- action: *hence*, a theatrical entertainment given in dumb show. *παντόμιμος* (πάντα, all; μῖμος, an actor, mimic, imitator), all-imitating.
- PER—πάπυρος, a kind of rush of which writing-paper was made in Egypt (perhaps originally an Egyptian or Coptic word).
- PYROGRAPH—an invention of Zuccato for copying writing. πάπυρος, a kind of rush of which writing-paper was made in Egypt; γράφω, I write.
- PARABLE } παραβολή (παραβάλλω, I set side by side, I  
PARABOLA } compare), 1. a comparison (see St. Mark iv. 30, Grk.); 2. a conic section formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides.
- PARABOLANI—officers in the Primitive Church appointed to attend upon the sick. παράβολος (παραβάλλομαι, I expose myself to danger), risking, venturesome.
- PARACLETE—the Comforter. παράκλητος (παρακαλέω, I call to aid, summon), called to one's aid; (as a noun) an advocate. See St. John xiv. 17; xvi. 7; 1 St. John ii. 1.
- PARADIGM—παρά, by the side of; δείγμα (δείκνυμι, perf. pass. δέ-δειγμαι, I show, point out), a specimen. παραδείκνυμι, I set up or use as an example.
- PARADISE—παράδεισος, a park or pleasure-grounds. ? A Persian word.
- PARADOX—a seeming contradiction. παρά, contrary to; δόξα, an opinion, expectation. See 2 Cor. xii. 10, ad finem; also, St. Luke v. 26, παράδοξα = "strange things."
- PARAGOGÈ—1. (gram.) The addition to the end of a word of a letter or syllable. 2. (surg.) The act of fitting together fractured bones or the reduction of a

dislocation. *παράγωγη* (*παρ-άγω*, I lead by), a leading aside : *hence*, alteration, change.

PARAGRAM—a play upon words, a pun. *παρά*, beside ; *γράμμα*, that which one writes.

PARAGRAPH—a distinct part, portion, or section of a writing : *hence*, a short passage. *παρα-γράφω*, I write beside, I annex a clause.

PARALEIPSIS—a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what he really mentions. *παραλείπω* (fut. *παραλείψω*), I leave on one side, omit.

PARALIPOMENA—the name given in the Septuagint and Vulgate to the Books of Chronicles as *supplementary* to the Books of Kings. *παρά*, beside, beyond ; *λείπομενα* (pres. part. pass. neut. plur. of *λείπω*, I leave), things left.

PARALLAX—the apparent displacement or difference of position of an object as seen from two different points of view. *παράλλαξις* (*παρά*, beside, beyond ; *ἀλλάσσω*, fut. *-ξω*, I change), the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, especially the angle formed by lines from a heavenly body to the earth's centre and the horizon.

PARALLEL—a line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line. *παρά*, beside ; *ἀλλήλων*, a gen. plural (a nom. being impossible), of one another.

PARALLELOGRAM—a four-sided figure of which the opposite sides are parallel. *παρὰλληλόγραμμος* (*παρά*, beside ; *ἀλλήλων*, of one another ; *γράμμα*, a writing or drawing), bounded by parallel lines.

PARALLELOPIPED—a regular solid, as a prism, whose base is a parallelogram. *παρὰλλη-επίπεδον* (*παρά*, beside ; *ἀλλήλων*, of one another ; *ἐπί-πεδος*, on the

ground *or* on a level with it), bounded by parallel surfaces.

**PARALOGY**—false reasoning. *παραλογία* (*παρά*, beside, swerving aside, wrong; *λόγος*, reason), a fallacy.

**PARALYSE** } (see *Palsy*.) *παράλυνω*: *παράλυσις*: *πα-*  
**PARALYSIS** } *λυτικός*.  
**PARALYTIC** }

**PARANYMPH**—*παράννυμφος* (*παρά*, alongside of; *νύμφη*, a bride), the bridesman *or* bridesmaid who conducts her to the bridegroom.

**PARAPHERNALIA**—*παρά*, beyond, beside; *φερνή* (*φέρω*, I bring), the dowry which a bride brings with her; *e.g.* apparel, ornaments, &c.: *hence*, appendages, trappings, &c.

**PARAPHRASE** } a free translation from the same or another  
**PARAPHRASIS** } language. *παράφρασις*, from *παρα-φράζω*, I tell more explicitly, *or* beyond the simple statement.

**PARASCENIUM**—an apartment in the back part of a theatre (modern *green-room*). *παρά*, beyond, beside; *σκηνή*, the stage.

**PARASELENÈ**—a mock moon; a luminous ring *or* circle encompassing the moon. *παρά*, beside *or* near; *σελήνη*, the moon.

**PARASITE** } *παράσιτος* (*παρά*, alongside of; *σιτος*, food),  
**PARASITICAL** } one who lives at another's table: *hence*, a flatterer: *hence*, applied to climbing plants which obtain nourishment from the juices of trees to which they cling.

**PARATHERMAL** (see *Isothermal* and *Isothermal*).

**PARATHETIC**—applied to compound words formed by placing two or more complete words side by side, *e.g.* cod-fish. *παρά*, alongside of; *θετικός*, placed.



PARD—*πάρδος* or *πάρδαλις*, a pard, leopard, ounce, or panther.

PAREGORIC—an anodyne. *παρ-ήγορος* (*παραγορεύω*, I encourage, soothe), soothing, comforting.

PAREMBOLÈ—*παρεμβολή* (*παρά*, beside; *ἐν*, in; *βολή*, a throwing), an insertion beside, between, or among others; an interpolation.

PARENESIS—persuasion, exhortation. *παραίνεσις* (*παραίνω*, I counsel), advice.

PARENTHESIS—*παρένθεσις* (*παρά*, beside; *ἐν*, in; *θέσις*, a putting, placing), explanatory or qualifying words inserted in a sentence.

PARHELION—a mock sun or meteor near the sun. *παρά*, beside (or near); *ἥλιος*, the sun.

PARISH } *παροικία*, from *πάροικος* (*παρά*, beside; *οἰκέω*,  
PAROCHIAL } I dwell), dwelling beside. (French, *paroisse*.)

PARISYLLABIC—of equal syllables. (*Hybrid*)—*par* (gen. *paris*), equal; *σλλαβή*, a syllable (which see).

PARODY—a composition turned into mockery. *παρωδία* (*παρά*, denoting wrongness, badly; *ὥδή*, a song), the singing a song in a different style, especially burlesquing it. N.B.—The speech of Demosthenes on the *παρα-πρεσβεία* (*falsa legatio*) of Æschines.

PARONOMASIA—*παρονομασία* (*παρά*, alongside of; *ὄνομα*, a name, noun, word, expression), the juxtaposition of words of similar sound, or a play upon words which sound alike, but have different significations.

PARONYME } 1. A paronymous word. 2. Having the  
PARONYMOUS } same derivation or similar sound. *παρώνυμος* (*παρά*, beside; *ὄνομα* or *ὄνυμα*, a name), formed from a word by a slight change.

PAROTID—the salivary gland situated nearest the ear. *παρωτίς*, gen. *παρωτίδος* (*παρά*, beside; *ὤς*, gen.

# GLOSSARY.

ὠτός, the ear), the gland beside and behind the ear.

AROXYSM—the severe fit of a disease : *hence*, any sudden and violent action. παροξυσμός (παρ-οξύω [ὀξύς, sharp], I urge, irritate, excite), exasperation.

PARTHENO-GENESIS—the production of young by a female without intercourse with a male. παρθένος, a virgin ; γένεσις (γίγνομαι, root γένω, I am born), generation, or γέννησις (γεννάω, I bring forth), a producing.

PARTHENON—Παρθενών, (literally) the place or abode of the virgin (παρθένος) ; the Temple of Athena (Minerva) in the citadel of Athens.

PATH—(Ang.-Sax. *pādh* or *paad*.) πάτος (πατέω, I walk, step), a trodden or beaten way.

PATHOLOGY—the science which has for its object the knowledge of disease. πάθος, suffering ; λόγος, discourse.

PATHOS } passion ; that which excites emotions. πάθος  
PATHETIC } (παθεῖν, to suffer), suffering, any violent feeling (inordinate affection, Col. iii. 5, Grk.).

PATRIARCH—the father and ruler of a family ; a dignitary in the Church above an Archbishop. πατήρ, a father ; πατριά, race, stock ; ἀρχός, chief, ruler.

PATRIOT } one who loves and defends his country.

PATRIOTIC } πατριώτης (πάτρα, one's fatherland), one of the same country.

PATRONYMIC—a name derived from that of a parent, *e. g.* Tydides = son of Tydeus. πατήρ (γεν. πατρός), a father ; ὄνομα or ὄνυμα, a name.

PAUSE—παύσις (παύω, fut. παύσω, I stop), rest.

PECTOLITE—(*hybrid*) a mineral occurring in crystals arranged in radiated forms, and consisting of the hydrate silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. Lat. *pecten*, a comb ; λίθος, a stone.

PEDAGOGUE—(strictly) the slave who went with a boy from home to school and back again ; a tutor : *hence*, one who trains and teaches boys. παιδαγωγός (παῖς, gen. παιδός, a child ; ἀγωγός, a guide, conductor), guiding, attending, and training boys (= school-master, Gal. iii. 24).

PEDOBAPTISM (see *Pædobaptism*).

PEDOMETER—(*hybrid*) an instrument for indicating the number of steps, and *hence*, the distance passed over in walking. *Pes* (gen. *pedis*), a foot ; μέτρον, a measure.

PEIRAMETER—an instrument for measuring the amount of resistance to wheel-carriages on roads of different construction. πείρα, trial ; μέτρον, a measure.

PEIRASTIC—making trial, experimental. πείρα (πειράω, I attempt, test, make proof of), trial, attempt.

PELARGONIUM—a genus of plants allied to the geranium or stork's-bill. πελαργός (πελός or πελλός, dark-coloured ; ἀργός, shining), a stork.

PELICAN—πελεκάν or πελεκᾶς (πελεκάω, I hew with an axe [πέλεκυς]), the wood-pecker.

PELOPONNESUS—Southern Greece, now Morea (which see). Πέλοψ (gen. Πέλοπος), son of Tantalus ; νῆσος, an island.

PENTACHORD—a musical instrument with five strings. πέντε, five ; χορδή, a string of gut ; the string or chord of a musical instrument.

PENTAGON } a plane figure having five angles and sides.  
PENTAGONAL } πέντε, five ; γωνία, an angle.

PENTAGRAPH—(corrupted from *Pantagraph*, which see.)

PENTAHEDRON—a solid figure having five equal sides. πέντε, five ; ἔδρα, a seat, base.

PENTAMETER—a verse of five feet. πέντε, five ; μέτρον, metre or measure.

- PENTANDRIAN**—a class of plants having five separate stamens. *πέντε*, five; *άνήρ* (gen. *άνδρός*), a man.
- PENTANGULAR**—(*hybrid*) having five corners *or* angles. *πέντε*, five; *angulus*, a corner, angle.
- PENTAPETALOUS**—having five petals *or* flower-leaves. *πέντε*, five; *πέταλον*, a flower-leaf.
- PENTAPHYLLOUS**—having five leaves. *πέντε*, five; *φύλλον*, a foliage-leaf.
- PENTASPERMOUS**—containing five seeds. *πέντε*, five; *σπέρμα*, a seed.
- PENTASTYLE**—an edifice with five columns in front. *πέντε*, five; *στῦλος*, a pillar, column.
- PENTATEUCH**—the first five books of the Old Testament. *πέντε*, five; *τεῦχος* (*τεύχω*, I make), a book.
- PENTATHLON**—the contest of the five exercises. *πένταθλον* (*πέντε*, five; *ἄθλον*, an exercise), leaping, throwing the disc, running, wrestling, fighting *or* boxing.
- PENTECOST**—a feast of the Jews celebrated on the fiftieth day after the Passover (Lev. xxiii. 15, 16); otherwise called the Feast of Weeks, as happening seven weeks after that festival (Exod. xxxiv. 22). *πεντηκοστός* (*πεντήκοντα*, fifty), fiftieth. N.B.—The Christian Festival of Whitsun Day occurs fifty days after Easter.
- PENTHEMIMER**—half of a pentameter. *πενθημιμερής* (*πέντε*, five; *ἡμι*, half; *μέρος*, part), consisting of five halves.
- PENURY**—from Latin *penuria*: akin to *πενία*, poverty, need; and *πείνα*, hunger, famine.
- PERIBOLOS**—a court *or* enclosure entirely round a temple surrounded by a wall. *περί*, around; *βάλλω*, I throw.
- PERICARDIUM**—a membrane that encloses the heart. *περί*, around; *καρδία*, the heart.
- PERICARP**—the seed-vessel of a plant *or* the shell of the seed-vessel. *περί*, around; *καρπός*, fruit.

**PERICRANIUM**—the fibrous membrane that immediately invests the skull. *περί*, around; *κρανίον*, the upper part of the head.

**PERIGEE**—that point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth (opposite to *apogee*). *περί*, near; *γῆ*, the earth.

**PERIHELION** or **PERIHELIMUM**—that point in the orbit of a planet, &c., in which it is nearest to the sun (opposite to *aphelion*). *περί*, near; *ἥλιος*, the sun.

**PERIMETER**—the outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all its sides. *περί*, around; *μέτρον*, a measure.

**PERIOD**—a definite portion of time; and a complete sentence. *περί*, round about; *ὁδός*, a way: hence, a circuit, a cycle of years.

**PERIOSTEUM**—a fibrous membrane investing the bones. *περί*, around; *ὀστέον*, a bone.

**PERIPATETIC**—pertaining to the system of philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instruction while *walking about* the Lyceum of Athens. *περί*, around; *πατητικός* (*πατέω*), given to walk.

**PERIPHERY**—the circumference of a circle. *περί*, round about; *φέρω*, I bear, carry.

**PERIPHRASE** } a circumlocution; circumlocutory. *περι*,  
**PERIPHRAISIS** } round about; *φράσις* (*φράζω*, I speak), a  
**PERIPHRASTIC** } speaking.

**PERIPNEUMONIA**—inflammation of the lungs. *περί*, around; *πνεύμων*, gen. *πνεύμονος* (*πνέω*, I breathe), a lung.

**PERISCH**—inhabitants within a polar circle, whose shadow during some part of the summer falls toward every point of the compass. *περί*, around; *σκιά*, a shadow.

**PERISCOPE**—a general view. *περί*, around; *σκοπός* (*σκοπέω*,

I view), one that looks out, *or* the distant object on which one fixes the eye.

**PERISTALTIC**—applied to the worm-like motion of the intestines. περισταλτικός (περί, around; στέλλω, perf. act. ἔσταλκα, *or* perf. pass. ἔσταλμαι, I send), spiral, worm-like.

**PERISTYLE**—a range of columns round a building *or* square. περί, around; στῦλος, a pillar, column.

**PERISTOLÈ**—the interval between diastolè and systolè (which see). περί, around; σύν, with; στόλος, a sending forth.

**PERITONEUM** } 1. The membrane which contains the lower  
**PERITONITIS** } viscera. 2. Inflammation of this mem-  
brane. περιτόναιος (περί, all around, over; τείνω, I stretch, extend), stretched *or* strained over.

**PESOMANCY**—divination by means of pebbles. πεισός, an oval-shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts; μαντεία, divination.

**PETAL** } πέταλον (πετάννυμι *or* πετάω, I expand, unfold),  
**PETALOUS** } flower-leaf.

**PETASUS**—πέτασος (πετάννυμι, fut. πετάσω, I expand), the winged cap of Mercury; a cupola having the form of a broad-brimmed hat.

**PETER**—πέτρα *or* πέτρος, a rock. (St. Matt. xvi. 18.)

**PETREL**—(contracted from *peterel*, and so dim. of *peter*) a sea-fowl (Mother Carey's chicken). πέτρα *or* πέτρος, a rock.

**PETRALOGY** } the science which treats of rocks. πέτρα *or*  
**PETROLOGY** } πέτρος, a rock; λόγος, discourse.

**PETRIFY**—(*hybrid*) to convert to stone. πέτρα *or* πέτρος, a rock; *fio*, I am made.

**PEZIZA**—a genus of fungi of cup-like form, deep colour.

stalkless. *πέζις*, a kind of fungus without a stalk or foot (*πέζα*). F

PHÆNOGAMOUS—having true flowers with *distinct* floral organs. *φαίνω*, I make to appear ; *γάμος*, marriage. E

PHENOMENON (see *Phenomenon*).

PHALANX—a square battalion or body of soldiers. *φάλαγξ* (gen. *φάλαγγος*), the Greek mode of drawing up infantry. I

PHALARIS—a genus of grasses: the fruit of one species is canary-seed. *φαλαρίς*, a kind of grass the ears of which (probably) were like the plume of a helmet (*φάλαρα*, parts of a helmet).

PHALAROPE—a wading bird, good swimmer, often seen far out at sea. *φαλαρός*, having a patch of white, white-crested ; *πούς* (gen. *ποδός*), a foot.

PHANEROGAMOUS — having visible flowers containing distinct stamens and pistils. *φανερός*, open to sight ; *γάμος*, marriage.

PHANTASM } an image formed by the mind, and supposed  
PHANTOM } to be real ; an apparition (a spirit, St. Matt. xiv. 26). *φάντασμα* (*φαντάζω*, perf. pass. *πε-φάντασμαι*, I make to appear), an appearance, image.

PHANTASMAGORIA—illusive images. *φάντασμα*, an appearance, image ; *ἀγορά*, an assembly.

PHANTASY—the faculty by which the mind forms an image of anything perceived before ; a conception. *φαντασία*, a making visible (*φαντάζω*, fut. *φαντάσω*).

PHARMACEUTIC (-CAL)—pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy (which see). *φαρμακευτικός* (*φάρμακον*, medicine, drug, remedy), medical.

PHARMACOPŒIA—a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines. *φάρμακον*, medicine ; *ποιέω*, I make.

**PHARMACY**—the occupation of an apothecary. *φαρμακεία*, the use of any kind of drugs (*φάρμακον*).

**PHAROS**—an island in the Bay of Alexandria where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous light-house: hence, as an appellative, a light-house (*φάρος*).

**PHARYNX**—*φάρυγξ*, the opening of the gullet and wind-pipe, or the cavity at the back of the mouth into which the nose and mouth open, and which is continuous below with the esophagus (which see).

**PHASE**—that appearance which anything manifests to the eye. *φάσις* (*φαίνω*, I appear), an appearance.

**PHEASANT**—*Φασιᾶνός* (understand *ὄρνις*, a bird), from *Φᾶσις*, a river of Colchis: hence, pheasant = a Phasian bird.

**PHENGITE**—a species of alabaster superior in brightness to most marbles. *φεγγίτης* (*φέγγος*, light, lustre) = *σεληνίτης*, foliated sulphate of lime. (See *Selenite*.)

**PHENOGAMOUS** (see *Phænogamous*).

**PHENOMENON**—*φαινόμενον* (neut. pres. part. pass. of *φαίνωμαι*, I cause to appear), an appearance; something appearing; sometimes, an appearance whose cause is not immediately obvious.

**PHIAL** (see *Vial*).

**PHILADELPHIA**—the capital of Pennsylvania. *φίλος* (adj.), loved, beloved, or loving; *ἀδελφός* or *ἀδελφή*, a brother or sister.

**PHILANTHROPIA** } 1. Benevolent. 2. One who evinces

**PHILANTHROPIST** } readiness to do good unto all men. 3.

**PHILANTHROPY** } Love of mankind; "love toward man,"

Tit. iii. 4; *φιλανθρωπία* = courtesy, Acts xxvii. 3.

*φίλος*, loving; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.

**PHILHARMONIC**—loving harmony or music. *φίλος*, loving; *ἁρμονία* (*ἁρμόζω*, I fit together), harmony of sound.



PHILIP—*φίλιππος* (*φίλος*, loving; *ἵππος*, a horse), fond of horses. N.B.—Philippics are speeches of Demosthenes against *Philip*, king of Macedon: hence, any speech full of invective.

PHILOLOGY } the science which teaches what language

PHILOLOGIST } is; the study of language (especially in a philosophical manner). *φίλος*, loving; *λόγος*, a word, discourse.

PHILOMEL—*φιλομήλα* (*φίλος*, loving; *μέλος*, song, strain), a nightingale.

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS—(*hybrid*) the love of offspring. *φίλος*, loved, loving; *progenies*, offspring.

PHILOSOPHY } love of knowledge and wisdom; pursuit

PHILOSOPHER } thereof; the study or the systematic, methodical treatment of a subject. *φίλος*, loved, loving; *σοφία*, wisdom.

PHILTER—*φίλτρον* (*φιλέω*, I love), a love-charm or potion.

PHLEBOTOMY—blood-letting. *φλέψ* (gen. *φλεβός*), a vein; *τόμος* (*τέμνω*, I cut), a cutting.

PHLEGM } (by antiphrasis, which see) 1. A humour in

PHLEGMATIC } the blood which is of two kinds, cold and hot; or the matter formed by suppuration. 2. Not easily excited into action or passion, sluggish. *φλέγμα* (*φλέγω*, perf. pass. *πέ-φλεγμαι*, I burn), inflammation, heat.

PHLOGISTON—a supposed principle or pure fire fixed in inflammable bodies, and distinguished from fire of combustion. *φλογιστός* (verbal adj. of *φλογίζω*, I am set on fire; root, *φλόξ*, gen. *φλογός*, a flame), burnt.

PHLORIZINE—a crystallizable substance closely allied to salicine (a febrifuge obtained from the bark of a certain species of willow-salix), and obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, &c. *φλοιόρ-*

- ρίζος** (φλοιός, the rind of trees ; ῥίζα, a root), having roots covered with coats of rind *or* peel.
- PHLOX**—a genus of American flowering plants having red, &c., flowers. φλόξ, a flame.
- PHŒNIX**—φοίνιξ, purple-red, deep purple, *or* crimson ; a fabulous Egyptian bird. N.B.—Supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes : *hence*, emblematical of immortality.
- PHONETIC**—φωνητικός (φωνή, a voice, sound), pertaining to the voice *or* sound.
- PHONOGRAPH** } 1. An instrument for registering varieties  
**PHONOGRAPHY** } of sound. 2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters, as a system of short-hand.  
 φωνή, voice, sound ; γράφω, I write, describe.
- PHONOLITE**—clink-stone. φωνή, sound ; λίθος, a stone.
- PHONOLOGY**—a treatise on sound. φωνή, voice, sound ; λόγος, discourse.
- PHONOTYPE**—a type or character used in representing sounds. φωνή, the voice, sound ; τύπος, a type, model.
- PHOSPHORUS**—the morning star ; an elementary substance which burns in common air with great rapidity, emitting a luminous vapour. φωσ-φόρος (φῶς, light ; φορός [φέρω, I bear, bring], bringing), giving *or* bringing light ; as a subst., the *light-bringer*.
- PHOTOGENIC**—producing light. φῶς (gen. φωτός), light ; γεννάω, I beget, produce.
- PHOTOGRAPHY**—the art of producing pictures of objects by the action of the light of the sun on chemically prepared surfaces. φῶς, light ; γράφω, I write, *or* γραφή, a writing.
- PHOTOHELIOGRAPH** (= photograph)—a picture obtained by photography. φῶς, light ; ἥλιος, the sun ; γράφω, I write.

**PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY**—a mode of lithography (which see) in which the prepared stone is first rendered sensitive to light, and the picture then taken by photography. *φῶς* (gen. *φωτός*), light; *λίθος*, a stone; *γράφω*, I write.

**PHOTOMETER**—an instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light. *φῶς*, light; *μέτρον*, a measure.

**PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY**—(*hybrid*) a process of preparing zinc plates for printing. *φῶς* (gen. *φωτός*), light; zinc (English); *γράφω*, I write, grave.

**PHRASE**—a brief expression *or* part of a sentence; a short, pithy expression. *φράσις* (*φράζω*, I tell), speech, language.

**PHRASEOLOGY**—manner of expression, diction. *φράσις*, speech, language; *λόγος*, discourse.

**PHRENOLOGY**—craniology *or* the theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head *or* skull. *φρήν* (gen. *φρενός*), the mind; *λόγος*, discourse.

**PHRENETIC** (see *Frantic*).

**PHRENSY** (see *Frenzy*).

**PHTHISIS**—consumption of the lungs. *φθίσις* (*φθίνω*, I decay, waste away), a consumption.

**PHYLACTERY**—*φυλακτήριον* (*φυλάσσω*, I keep guard), a post for a garrison: *hence*, a preservative, amulet. N.B.—Among the Jews, a slip of parchment, on which were written passages of the Pentateuch, *e. g.* Exod. xiii. 1—10; Deut. vi. 4—9.

**PHYLLOXERA**—an insect which affects the leaves and roots of the vine, producing leaf-galls. *φύλλον*, a leaf; *ξηρός* *or* *ξέρος*, dry, withered.

**PHYSIC** } 1. The theory *or* practice of medicine; a  
**PHYSICS** } remedy for disease. 2. Natural philosophy.  
 4L } 3. Pertaining *or* according to the laws and

order of external nature (as opposed to moral, metaphysical, &c.). φύσις, a *natural* production of any kind. ἡ φυσικὴ ἐπιστήμη (science), or τὸ φυσικόν, is the science which teaches the phenomena of nature or natural objects.

**PHYSIOGNOMY**—particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance; decision upon character and disposition by the features of the face. φύσις (gen. φύσεως), outward form, shape, look; γνώμη, opinion, judgment.

**PHYSIOGRAPHY** } 1. The science which treats of both the  
**PHYSIOLOGY** } system of the earth's physical features, climate, &c., and of the physical changes on its surface; e. g. the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, variations of heat, &c. 2. That part of natural science which treats of the organs and their functions in animals and plants. φύσις (φύω, I produce), the nature or property of a person or thing; γράφω, I write; λόγος, discourse.

**PHYTOLOGY**—a treatise on plants or the science of plants, i. e. botany. φυτόν (φύω, I make to grow), a plant; λόγος, discourse.

**PHYTOPHAGOUS**—eating or subsisting on plants. φυτόν, a plant; φαγεῖν, to eat.

**PIEZOMETER**—an instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids. πιέζω, I press; μέτρον, a measure.

**PIRACY**—the act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas; also, the infringement of the law of copyright. πειρατεία (πειράω, I attempt), an attack upon ships.

**PIRATE**—πειράτης (πειράω, I make an attempt on, attack), a sea-robber, corsair.

**PISOLITE**—a calcareous stone made up of globular con-

cretions about the size of a *pea*. *πίσος* or *πίσση*, a kind of pulse; *λίθος*, a stone.

PITYRIASIS } 1. A skin-disease in which thin scales are  
PITYROID } formed. 2. Bran-like. *πίτυρον*, bran, the husk of corn, (generally) refuse; *εἶδος*, form, appearance.

PLAGUE—(Lat. *plaga*) that which smites or wounds: hence, a malignant febrile disease. *πληγή* or *πλάγᾱ* (*πλήσσω*, 2 aor. pass. *ἐπλήγην* or *ἐπλάγην*, I smite), a blow, stroke.

PLANET—a star which wanders or moves in an orbit. *πλανήτης* (*πλανάω*, third pers. perf. pass. *πεπλάνηται*, I lead wandering about), a wanderer.

PLANETA—the name given by the Greek Church to the sacerdotal vestment called the chasuble. *πλανητός*, wandering (because its outline on the person was irregular, waving, wandering).

PLANETOID—an asteroid or minor planet. *πλανήτης*, planet; *εἶδος*, form.

PLASTER—*ἐμπλαστός* (*πλάσσω*, perf. pass. *πέπλασται*, I smear over), anything smeared over or daubed on.

PLASTIC—*πλαστικός* (*πλάσσω*, I mould, form, or shape), suitable for moulding or capable of being modelled.

PLATE—*πλατός*, flat, wide, broad.

PLATYPUS—an animal having broad feet. *πλατύς*, broad; *πούς*, a foot. (Same as *Ornithorhynchus*, which see.)

PLECTRUM—a small instrument used by the ancients in playing upon the lyre. *πλήκτρον* (*πλήσσω*, I strike), an instrument to strike with.

PLEIOCENE—pertaining to the most recent tertiary deposit. *πλείων*, more; *καινός*, recent.

PLEISTOCENE—pertaining to the epoch following the tertiary deposits, and immediately preceding man;

called also quaternary or post-tertiary. *πλείστος* (superl. of *πολύς*, many), most; *καινός*, new, recent.

**PLEONASM**—*πλεόνασμα* (*πλεονάζω*, perf. pass. *πε-πλεόνασμαι*, I go too far, overstate [*πλέον*, neut. of *πλέων*, more]), a redundancy, or the use of words apparently superfluous.

**PLESIOSAURUS**—a genus of extinct marine reptiles having the neck very long and the body and tail short. *πλησίος*, near to; *σαῦρος*, a lizard.

**PLETHORA**—over-fulness, especially excess of blood. *πληθώρα* (*πλήθω*, I am full, become full), satiety.

**PLEURA**—the serous membrane which covers the inside of the thorax (which see), and also invests the lungs. *πλευρά*, a rib; *also*, the membrane which lines the chest.

**PLEURISY** } an inflammation of the pleura (which see).

**PLEURITIS** } *πλευρίτις*; *πλευρά*, a rib (in plural, *the side*).

**PLEUROPNEUMONIA**—an inflammatory disease of the pleura (which see) and lungs. *πλευρά* (in plural), the side; *πνεύμων*, a lung.

**PLEXIMETER** } the plate which is placed over the chest or

**PLEKOMETER** } abdomen to receive the percussion in examining them by means of taps or strokes. *πλήξις* (*πλήσσω*, fut. *πλήξω*, I strike), a stroke, blow; *μέτρον*, a measure.

**PLINTH**—the plane projecting face at the bottom of a wall immediately above the ground; *also*, the lowest division of the base of a column. *πλίνθος*, a brick.

**PLIOCENE** (see *Pleiocene*).

**PLUTOCRACY**—the rule or government of the wealthy. *πλούτος*, riches, wealth; *κράτος*, rule.

**PLUTOLOGY**—a treatise on wealth. *πλούτος*, riches; *λόγος*, discourse, science.

PNEUMATIC—πνευματικός (πνεῦμα [πέ-πνῦμαι, perf. pass. of πνέω, used as a present, I have breath *or* soul], breath, wind), belonging to the wind *or* air: *hence*, Pneumatics is the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air (weight, pressure, elasticity, &c.).

PNEUMONIA } inflammation of the lungs. πνεύμων (gen.

PNEUMONITIS } πνεύμονος), a lung.

PODAGRA—πούς (gen. ποδός), a foot; ἄγρα, a snare, seizure: *hence*, gout, especially in the feet.

POEM—a metrical composition. ποίημα, anything made or done, a poetical work.

POESY—ποίησις, a making, the art of poetry.

POET—ποιητής, one who makes. N.B.—ποιέω, perf. pass. πε-ποίημαι, πε-ποίησαι, πε-ποίηται, I make.

POIKILOGRAPHY—painting by light *or* photographing in natural colours; a process by which paintings can be reproduced in *fac-simile*. ποικίλος, many-coloured, worked in various colours; γράφω, I write, draw, paint.

POL *or* PLE—at the ending of such words as *Sebastopol*, *Constantinople*, *Adrianople*, means a city (πόλις).

POLE } πόλος (παλέω, I turn up, go about), a pivot on

POLAR } which anything turns, an axis, an extremity of the axis of the earth.

POLEMICAL—pertaining to, engaged in, *or* involving controversy. πολεμικός (πόλεμος, war), warlike.

POLICE } πολιτεία, the relation of a citizen (πολίτης) to the

POLICY } state (πόλις).

POLITY }  
POLITE—civil, *urbane*, elegant in manners. πολιτικός, befitting a citizen (πολίτης): *hence*, courteous. (See *Astute*.)

POLITICS—the science of government, *i. e.* of a nation,

- state, or city, as to their safety, peace, prosperity, rights, morals, &c. πολιτικός (πόλις, a city), befitting a citizen (πολίτης). ἡ πολιτικὴ τέχνη *or* ἐπιστήμη = the science of politics.
- OLYANDROUS—having many stamens. πολὺς, many; ἀνήρ (gen. ἀνδρός), a man.
- OLYANTHUS—a plant of the genus *Primula*, whose flower-stalks produce flowers in clusters. πολὺς, many; ἄνθος, a flower.
- OLYCARPUS—bearing flowers repeatedly *or* having several pistils in one flower. πολὺς, many; καρπός, fruit.
- OLYCHROME—executed in a variety of colours and tints of colours. πολὺς, many; χρῶμα, colour.
- OLYGAMY } the condition of a man or woman having  
OLYGAMIST } more than one wife or husband. πολὺς, many; γάμος, marriage.
- OLYGARCHY—government by many rulers. πολὺς, many; ἀρχή, rule, sovereignty.
- OLYGLOT—containing several languages. πολὺς, many; γλῶττα, a tongue, language.
- OLYGON—a plane figure of many sides and angles. πολὺς, many; γωνία, an angle.
- OLYHEDRON—a body or solid contained by many sides or planes. πολὺς, many; ἔδρα, seat, base, side.
- OLYNESIA—a region of many islands. πολὺς, many; νῆσος, an island; e.g. that part of the Pacific containing the groups of the Friendly Islands, &c.
- OLYPHYLLOUS—many-leaved. πολὺς, many; φύλλον, a leaf.
- OLYP } an aquatic animal of the radiate type, having  
OLYPUS } one or more series of arms *or* tentacles; it includes the animals of all zoophytes (which see): hence, anything in general with many roots *or* feet,



as a swelling in the nostrils. *πολύς*, many; *πούς*, a foot.

**POLYSYLLABLE**—a word of many syllables (*i. e.* more than three). *πολύς*, many; (see *Syllable*.)

**POLYSYNDETON**—a figure by which the copulative is often repeated, *e. g.* 1 Chron. xxix. 11; Rev. vii. 12. (Opposite to *asyndeton*, which see.) *πολύς*, many; *συν-δετός* (*σύν*, together with; *δέω*, I bind), bound together.

**POLYTECHNIC**—relative to many arts. *πολύς*, many; *τέχνη*, art.

**POLYTHEISM**—the doctrine of the plurality of gods. *πολύς*, many; *θεός*, god (see 1 Cor. viii. 5, 6).

**POLYZOA**—the lowest order of molluscs, in which many animals are united in one structure. *πολύς*, many; *ζῶα* (plur. of *ζῶον*), living things, animals.

**POMP**—*πομπή* (*πέμπω*, I conduct), a solemn procession: hence, display, parade.

**POMPHOLYX**—flowers of zinc; the white oxide which sublimes during the combustion of zinc. *πομφόλυξ* (*πομφός*, a bubble), the slag or scoriae left on the surface of smelted ore; *also*, a skin-disease.

**PORE** } 1. A minute orifice in an animal membrane.

**POROUS** } 2. Full of pores. *πόρος*, a passage or passage-way.

**PORPHYRY**—a marble of red, purple and green varieties. *πορφυρίτης* (*πορφύρα*, purple), like purple.

**POULTICE**—*πόλτος*, porridge. Lat. *puls*, gen. *pultis*, thick pap.

**PRACTICE** } 1. Frequently repeated or customary ac-  
**PRACTICABLE** } tions; customary or constant use. 2.  
Capable of being practised, done, or accomplished;  
admitting of use. *πραξις*, conduct, practical ability,

and *πρακτικός* (*πράσσω*, fut. *πράξω*, I do, work), fit for doing.

RAGMATIC } (sanction) a solemn ordinance or decree  
 RAGMATICAL } issued by the head of a state. *πραγματικός*  
 (*πράγμα*, that which is done; *πέπραγμαι*, perf. pass. of  
*πράσσω*, I do), business-like, one skilled in the business of the law or in state affairs: hence, busy, officious.

RASE } 1. A variety of quartz of a leek-green colour.  
 RASON } 2. A sea-weed as green as a leek. *πράσον*, a leek. (See *Chrysoprase*.)

RAXIS—*πῶξις* (*πράσσω*, 2 sing. perf. pass. *πέπραξαι*), a doing, a course of action: hence, an example or form for practice.

RESBYTER (PRESTER, PRIEST)—one of the second of the three orders of the Christian ministry in the Catholic Church. *πρεσβύτερος* (comparative of *πρέσβυς*, an old man), an elder (see Acts xiv. 25; Tit. i. 5).

RESBYTERY—*πρεσβυτέριον*, a body or council of elders (*πρεσβύτεροι*) in the Christian Church (see 1 Tim. iv. 14, Grk.).

RISM } a solid body whose bases are any similar,  
 RISMATIC } equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms; or, a transparent body with (usually) three rectangular plane faces, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases. *πρίσμα* (*πρίω*, perf. pass. *πέπρισμαι*, I saw asunder, sever), that which has been sawn or cut.

ROBLEM—a question proposed for solution or anything which is required to be done. *πρόβλημα* (*προβάλλω*, perf. pass. *προβέβλημαι*, I cast or put forward), anything that projects, anything proposed as a task, something to be done or constructed; e.g. Euclid, Book I, Prop. 1 hence, Q.E.F., *quod erat faciendum*. (See *Theorem*.)

- PROBOSCIS—*προ-βοσκίς* (*πρό*, before ; *βόσκις*, I feed), the snout or trunk of an elephant. P
- PROËM—*προ-οίμιον* (*πρό*, before ; *οἶμος*, a way or course), a prelude, preface, exordium. E
- PROGENY—*πρό*, strengthening the force of *γένος* a descendant. I
- PROGENITOR { *προγεννήτωρ* } (*πρό*, before ; *γεννήτωρ* or *γενετήτωρ* } *νέτωρ*, a father), an ancestor, forefather. J
- PROGNOSIS—the act or art of foretelling the course and event or issue of a disease. *πρό-γνωσις* (*πρό*, before ; *γινώσκω*, I know), a perceiving beforehand. (See *Diagnosis*.)
- PROGNOSTIC } 1. A sign by which something is fore-  
PROGNOSTICATE } told or foreknown. 2. To foreshow, predict. *πρό*, before ; *γινώσκω*, I know. (See *Gnostic*.)
- PROGRAMME—a public notice in writing : hence, an outline of proceedings. *πρό*, before ; *γράμμα*, a writing.
- PROLEGOMENA—*προλεγόμενα* (pres. part. pass. plur. neut. of *προλέγω*, I say before), prefatory remarks.
- PROLEPSIS—a figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. *πρόληψις* (*προλαμβάνω*, fut. mid. *προλήψομαι*, I anticipate), a taking or seizing before another.
- PROLOGUE—the preface or introduction to a discourse or performance. *πρό*, before, beforehand ; *λόγος*, a word, speech.
- PROPHECY } 1. A foretelling and a forth-telling. 2. To  
PROPHESY } predict (*prædicere*), to preach (*prædicare*).  
PROPHET } 3. (strictly) One who speaks for another :  
hence, one inspired by God to make known His will, whether present or future. *προφητεία*, *προφητεύω*, *προφήτης* : *πρό*, before ; *φημί*, I say.

- PROPHYLACTIC**—a preventive. *πρό*, before; *φυλάσσω*, I guard. (See *Phylactery*.)
- PROPLASM**—a mould or matrix. *πρό*, before; *πλάσμα*, anything moulded. (See *Plaster*.)
- PROPYLÆUM** } the porch, vestibule, or entrance of an  
**PROPYLON** } edifice. *πρόπυλον* (*πρό*, before; *πύλη*, a gate), a portico, vestibule. N.B.—*τὰ προπύλαια* = the gateway or entrance, at Athens, to the Acropolis.
- PROSCENIUM**—the part where the actors performed, now called the stage; (now) it means the front part of the stage, where the foot-lights are and the drop-scene descends. *πρό*, before; *σκηνή*, the stage.
- PROSELYTE**—*προσήλυτος* (from 2 aorist of *προσ-έρχομαι*, I come to, come forward), a convert.
- PROSODY**—that part of grammar which treats of the quantity, of accent and of the laws of versification. *πρός*, with reference to; *ῥῆθῆ*, the tone or quantity of a syllable.
- PROSOPOPEIA**—personification, or a figure in rhetoric by which *things* are represented as *persons*, or *inanimate things* are spoken of as *animated*, or *absent persons* addressed as *present*. *πρόσωπον* (*πρός*, with reference to; *ὤψ*, gen. *ὀπός*, the face), face, countenance, person; *ποιέω*, I make.
- PROSTHESIS**—*πρόσθεσις* (*πρός*, to; *θέσις*, a setting, placing), an addition or adding one or more letters to a word; e. g. *be-loved*.
- PROSTYLE**—a portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building. *πρό*, before; *στῦλος*, a pillar, column.
- PROTAGONIST**—a chief actor. *πρῶτος*, first; *ἀγωνιστής*, an actor.
- PROTASIS**—*πρότασις* (*πρό*, before; *τείνω*, I stretch out),

that which is set forward, a premiss, antecedent clause. (Opposite to *apodosis*, which see.)

PROTHESIS—*πρό*, before; *θέσις*, a placing, setting. N.B.—Credence-table = Table of Prothesis, or the Table on which the elements are placed previous to their being put on the Holy Table.

PROTOCOL—(literally) the writing that is glued the first. *πρώτος*, first; *κόλλα*, glue. A register of public acts made up into a book by gluing their leaves together by their edges. N.B.—It is a technical term used in *diplomacy*, signifying the minutes or rough draft of a treaty, despatch, &c., or the summary of the principles laid down in an international conference.

PROTOMARTYR—the first martyr. *πρώτος*, first; (see *Martyr*; e. g. St. Stephen, St. Alban.)

PROTOPLAST—an original or the thing first formed. *πρώτος*, first; (see *Plaster*, *Plastic*.)

PROTOTYPE—exemplar, archetype (which see). *πρώτος*, first; (see *Type*.)

PROTOZOA—animals of the lowest of the five grand divisions (*i. e.* Vertebrates, Articulates, Molluscs, Radiates, Protozoans), *e. g.* sponges, rhizopods (which see), and some animalcules (usually, without a proper *mouth* and *members*). *πρώτος*, first; *ζῶον*, a living being.

PSALM—a sacred song. *ψάλλμα* (*ψάλλω*, perf. pass. *ἔψαλμαι*, I sing to a harp), a tune played on a stringed instrument.

PSALMODY—the act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs. *ψάλλμα*, a tune played on a stringed instrument; *ᾠδή*, a song, &c. (see Eph. v. 19).

PSALMOGRAPH—*ψάλλμα*, a tune played on a stringed instrument; *γραφή*, a writing. (An old word for the Book of Psalms or for a Psalmist.)

- PSALTER**—*ψαλτήριον*, a stringed instrument of the lute kind ; now, the name given to the Book of Psalms.
- PSEUDONYM**—a fictitious name assumed for a time, as by an author. *ψευδής*, false ; *ὄνομα* or *ὄνυμα*, a name.
- PSEUDOMARTYR**—*ψευδής*, false ; (see *Martyr*.)
- PSEUDOPROPHET**—*ψευδής*, false ; (see *Prophet*.) 2 St. Pet. ii. 1, Grk.
- PSYCHE**—*ψυχή*, the soul.
- PSYCHIC**—*ψυχικός*, belonging to the soul or life (*ψυχή*).
- PSYCHOLOGY**—the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind or the human soul. *ψυχή*, the soul ; *λόγος*, discourse.
- PTERODACTYLE**—a fossil reptile which had the little finger of the hand greatly elongated for the purpose of bearing a membraneous wing. *πτερόν*, a wing ; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.
- PTISAN**—a decoction of barley brayed in a mortar and sodden in water with other ingredients. *πτισάνη* (*πίσσω*, I husk, peel, or winnow grain), peeled barley or barley-water.
- PULMONARY**—pertaining to or affecting the lungs. Lat. *pulmo* : akin to *πνεύμων* (in Attic dialect *πλεύμων*), a lung.
- PURPLE**—*πορφύρα*, the purple-fish or the dye obtained from it. (Lat. *murex*.)
- PURSE**—*βύρσα*, a skin. (French, *Bourse*.)
- PURSER** (see *Bursar*).
- PYGMY**—one of a fabled nation of dwarfs : hence, a dwarf. *πυγμή*, length from the elbow to the knuckles.
- PYLORUS**—the orifice of the stomach by which the food passes into the intestines. *πυλωρός* or *πυλωρός* (*πύλη*, a gate ; *ὄψος*, a watcher, warder ; or *ᾠρα*, care), a gate-keeper.

PYRA } πυρά (πῦρ, gen. πυρός, fire), a place where fire is  
 PYRE } kindled.

PYRACANTHUS—an evergreen plant, with *red* berries, of the hawthorn genus. πῦρ, fire; ἄκανθος, a thorn, spine.

PYRAMID—πυραμῖς (gen. πυραμίδος), an Egyptian word. ? πῦρ, fire, because rising to a point like a flame.

PYRITES—πυρίτης (πῦρ, gen. πυρός, fire), a stone from which fire may be struck, a flint.

PYROLIGNEOUS—(*hybrid*) applied to acid generated or procured by the distillation of wood. πῦρ, fire; *lignum*, wood.

PYROMANCY—divination by fire. πῦρ (gen. πυρός), fire; *μαντεία*, prophesying, power of divination.

PYROMETER—an instrument for measuring 1. the expansion of solid bodies by heat, 2. degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer. πῦρ, fire; μέτρον, a measure.

PYROSIS—a disease of the stomach commonly called *water-brash*. πύρωσις (πῦρ, fire), inflammation.

PYROTECHNICS } the art of making fireworks. πῦρ (gen.  
 PYROTECHNY } πυρός), fire; τέχνη, art.

PYROXYLINE—gun-cotton; an explosive substance obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid, and then drying it. πῦρ (gen. πυρός), fire; ξύλον, wood.

PYX—the box in which Romanists keep the Host or consecrated bread; *also*, the box in which the compass of a ship is suspended; *also*, a box used in English coinage as a place of deposit for certain sample coins taken for the trial of the weight and fineness of metal before they are sent from the Mint. πυξίς, a box. (See *Box*.)

R, r, rh—RHO. P, ρ.

RABDOMANCY (see *Rhabdomancy*).

RACHITIS—(*the rickets*) inflammation of the spine. *ῥαχίτις* (*ῥάχις*, the spine), a back-disease.

RADIOMETER or LIGHT-MILL—(*hybrid*) an instrument invented by Mr. Crookes as, and supposed by him to be, a measurer of the *mechanical* power directly exerted by that *radiant energy* known to manifest itself under the form of light, heat, and actinism. (See "Nineteenth Century," April, May, 1877.)

*Radius*, a ray; *μέτρον*, a measure.

RAG—a Celtic word remotely allied to *ῥάκος*, a shred of cloth.

RANTISM—a sprinkling. *ῥαντισμός* (*ῥαντίζω*, I cleanse by sprinkling), purification.

REOMETER (see *Rheometer*).

RHABDOLOGY—the art of performing arithmetical operations by means of little square rods called *Napier's bones*. *ῥάβδος*, a stick, rod, staff; *λόγος*, discourse.

RHABDOMANCY—divination by means of rods or wands. *ῥάβδος*, a stick, rod, staff; *μαντεία*, divination.

RHAPSODIST } 1. One who recites or composes a rhapsody

RHAPSODY } (especially one who recited the poems of Homer and other poets). 2. A portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time; a disconnected series of sentences, &c.; a rambling composition. *ῥάπτω* (fut. *ῥάψω*), I link or string together; *ᾠδή*, an ode, song, &c.

RHEOMETER—an instrument for measuring the force or velocity of currents, as of electricity, galvanism, and the like (called also *Galvanometer*). *ῥέος* = *ῥεῦμα* (*ῥέω*, I flow), anything flowing, a stream; *μέτρον*, a measure.

RHEOSCOPE—an instrument for detecting the movement



SAPPHIRE—pure crystallized alumina, usually blue, and next in hardness to the diamond. *σάπφειρος* or *σάμφειρος*, a precious stone.

SARCASM—a keen, reproachful, satirical expression; a cutting jest. *σαρκάζω* (*σάρξ*, flesh), I strip or rend off the flesh like a dog.

SARCOCARP—the fleshy part of a stone-fruit. *σάρξ* (gen. *σαρκός*), flesh; *καρπός*, fruit.

SARCOPHAGUS—a stone-coffin. *σάρξ* (gen. *σαρκός*), flesh; *φάγω*, I eat, consume. N.B.—A species of limestone used by the Greeks for making coffins: so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies in a few weeks.

SARDONIC } *σαρδόνιον*, a plant of Sardinia, which was said  
SARDANIO } to distort the face of the eater; *σαρδάνιος*  
(understand *γέλως*, laughter), bitter laughter.

SARDONYX—a silicious gem of a reddish-yellow or orange colour, allied to the onyx. *σάρδιον*, Sardinian; *όνυξ*, the onyx.

SATYR—a fabled, sylvan deity, part man, part goat. *σάτυρος*, a companion of Bacchus, a Faun without horns.

SAURIAN—an animal of the order of reptiles which includes all that are covered with scales and have four legs, as the lizard. *σαῦρος* or *σαύρα*, a lizard.

SCALÈNE—*σκαληνός* (from past tense of *σκάζω*, I limp, halt), limping, uneven. N.B.—Only used in geometry; *e.g.* a scalènè triangle, *i.e.* one with three unequal sides.

SCANDAL } *σκάνδαλον*, a snare laid for an enemy, a  
SCANDALIZE } stumbling-block, Rev. ii. 14; “an occasion to fall,” Rom. xiv. 13; “an offence,” St. Matt. xvi. 23; xviii. 7. (See *Slander*.)

SOAR (see *Eschar*).

SOELIDOTHERE—a fossil quadruped related to the *sloth*.

σκελís (Attic σχελís), gen. σκελίδος, a haunch or ham together with the leg ; θηρίον, a wild beast.

SCENE } 1. A covered, sheltered place. 2. An assem-  
SCENERY } blage of scenes ; general aspect of landscapes.  
σκηνή, a tent, dwelling-place, a stage ; also the *scenes* of the stage.

SCENOGRAPHIC } 1. Pertaining to scenography. 2. The  
SCENOGRAPHY } art of scene-painting, especially in perspective. σκηνή, a tent or scene ; γράφω, I write.

SCEPTIC } (as used now) one who doubts and disbelieves  
SCEPTICISM } received doctrines and opinions (especially religious). σκεπτικός (σκέπτομαι, I look to, view, examine), thoughtful, reflective. N.B.—The Sceptics (of the ancients), followers of Pyrrho, and also the Academics, were a school of philosophers who doubted all things.

SCÉPTRE—σκήπτρον (σκήπτω, I support), a staff (borne by kings), a royal mace.

SCHEME—σχῆμα (ἔχω, perf. pass. ἔσχημαι, I have), the form, shape, fashion of a thing : hence, a plan or project.

SCHISM—σχίσμα (σχίζω, perf. pass. ἔσχισμαι, I split, rend asunder), that which is cloven or parted, a division (see 1 Cor. xi. 18, margin).

SCHISMATIC—a separatist. σχισματικός, pertaining to schism ; also, one who causes division.

SCHIST—a rock having a slaty structure. σχιστός (σχίζω, I rend asunder), split.

SCHOLAR } σχολή, leisure, a work of leisure, (especially)  
SCHOLASTIC } a learned disputation : hence, the place  
SCHOOL } where such were given (see Acts xix. 9).

SCHOLIAST } 1. An annotator. 2. Annotations or expla-  
SCHOLIUM } natory remarks. σχόλιον, a short comment or note ; σχολιαστής, a writer of such.

SCIAGRAPHY—the science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature. *σκιά*, a shadow; *γράφω*, I write.

SCIATICA—neuralgia of the sciatic (pertaining to the hip) nerve. *ischia* (plur. of *ischion*, the hip-joint), the hips, loins.

SCIAMACHY } imaginary or futile combat. *σκιά*, a shadow ;

SCIOMACHY } *μάχη*, a fight.

SCION—? *σίφων*, a reed, sucker.

SCIOPTIC—pertaining to a certain optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room. *σκιά*, a shadow ; *ὀπτικός* (*ὀπτομαι*, I see), belonging to seeing or sight.

SCISSORS—*σχίζω*, I divide.

SCLEROTIC—the *firma*, white, outer coat of the eye. *σκληρός*, hard, tough.

SCOPE—that at which one aims, ultimate design, intention. *σκοπός* (*σκοπέω*, I survey), the mark or object on which one fixes the eye.

SCORODITE } a native compound of arsenic acid and oxide  
SKORODITE } of iron, having a leak-green or brownish colour. *σκόροδον*, garlic.

SCYLLA—a fabled, female monster dwelling in a cavern in the Straits of Sicily and girt about with barking dogs which *rent* their prey in pieces. *σκύλλα*, I flay, mangle, tear.

SCYPHUS—the cup of a narcissus or a similar appendage to the corolla of other flowers. *σκύφος*, a cup, can.

SEBASTOPOL—*σεβαστός*, revered, august ; *πόλις*, a city. N.B.—*σεβαστός* = (Lat.) Augustus, the title applied to the Roman emperors : hence, Sebastopol = the city of Augustus.

SEINE—a large fishing-net. *σαγήνη*, a large drag-net (see *St. Matt.* xiii. 47, Grk.).

ISMOGRAPH—an electric, magnetic apparatus for registering the shock and undulatory motions of an earthquake. σεισμός (σείω, perf. pass. σέ-σεισμαι, I move to and fro, I feel the shock of an earthquake), a shaking, an earthquake; γράφω, I describe.

LENITE } a variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum.  
LENITIO } σεληνίτης (σελήνη, the moon), like the moon  
(understand λίθος, stone).

LENIUM—an elementary substance allied to sulphur; foliated sulphate of lime (so called from its subdued lustre and transparency). σελήνη, the moon.

LENOSCOPE—an instrument for viewing the moon. σελήνη, the moon; σκοπέω, I view.

EMA—σήμα, a sign, mark, token.

EMAPHORE—a mechanical apparatus used for exhibiting signals to convey information at a distance: still used for signals between ships of the navy at sea, but superseded on land by the electric telegraph. σήμα, a sign, mark, token; φέρω, I bear, or φορέω, I bear constantly, am in the habit of bearing or make to bear.

EMICOLON—(hybrid.)	semi, half; (see	} or ήμ-, as s takes the place of the aspirate; see N.B. p. 6.
Colon.)		
EMICYLINDRICAL—(hybrid.)	semi, half; (see	
(see Cylinder.)		
EMIDIAMETER—(hybrid.)	semi, half; (see	
Diameter.)		
EMITONE—(hybrid.)	semi, half; (see	
Tone.)		

EPIA—σηπία, the cuttle-fish (which, when pursued, is said to eject a dark liquid). N.B.—It is a pigment, formerly supposed to be made from the ink-bag of this fish: it is really a substance of a grey-brown

colour, consisting of lamp-black and animal glue, brought chiefly from China, and commonly known as *Indian ink*.

SEPTIC—σηπτικός (σήπω), causing corruption or putridity. (See *Antiseptic*.)

SEPTINE—a name used to signify the virus proceeding from a diseased body and causing disease by infection or contagion. σήπω, I make rotten or putrid.

SHARK—καρχαρίας, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp-pointed, jagged (κάρχαρος) teeth.

SIBYL—a woman, according to the ancients, endowed with the gift of prophecy. σίβυλλα (Διὸς βουλή, in Doric dialect Διὸς βόλλα, the will of Zeus), she that tells the will of Zeus or Jupiter; a prophetess.

SINAPISINE } 1. A peculiar principle found in the seed of  
SINAPISM } white mustard. 2. A mustard poultice.  
σίναπι and σίναπυ = νάπυ, mustard.

SIPHON—a bent tube or pipe by which a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another over an intermediate elevation by means of the pressure of the atmosphere. σίφων, a reed or hollow tube.

SIREN—Σειρήν (plur. Σειρῆνες), nymphs who allured sailors by their songs, and then slew them.

SITIOLOGY—dietetics (which see). σίτος or σιτίον, grain, bread; (generally) food, victuals; λόγος, discourse, science.

SKELETON—σκελετόν (σκέλλω or σέλλομαι, I am withered), dried up (understand σῶμα, a body).

SKIFF—akin to σκάφη (σκάπτω, I dig, delve), anything scooped out, a light boat.

SLANDER—a false tale or report. *Slaundre* (Chaucer); Old French, *esclaundre* or *esclandre*, a corruption of Lat. *scandalum*, which from σκάνδαλον. (See *Scandal*.)

SMARAGDITE—a certain mineral so called from its emerald-

green colour. *σμάραγδος*, a precious stone, usually called the emerald.

**SMECTITE**—a hydrous silicate of alumina of a greenish colour. *σμηκτίς* (*σμήχω*, I wipe or wash off by means of soap or lye), a kind of fuller's earth for cleaning cloth (understand *γῆ*, earth).

**SOLECISM**—impropriety of language; incongruity of words. *σολοικισμός*, from *σόλοικος*, speaking or pronouncing incorrectly (derived from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the colonists of Soloi, in Cilicia).

**SOLE**—a genus of bivalve molluscs having a long slender shell. *σωλήν*, a channel; *also*, a shell-fish (perhaps the razor-fish).

**SOLENITE**—a fossil solen (*σωλήν*).

**SOLENOID**—an electric, dynamic spiral having the conjunctive wire turned back along its axis. *σωλήν*, a channel; *εἶδος*, form.

**SOMATOLOGY**—the doctrine of bodies or material substances. *σῶμα* (gen. *σώματος*), a body, any material body; *λόγος*, discourse, science.

**SOPH**—an abbreviation of Sophister. *σοφιστής* (*σοφός*, wise, clever), a master of one's craft; a judicious, prudent man. N.B.—The name given to a student at Cambridge University who is advanced beyond the first year of residence.

**SOPHISM** } *σόφισμα* (*σοφίζω*, perf. pass. *σε-σόφισμαι*, I  
**SOPHIST** } am wise or clever), any clever or cunning  
**SOPHISTRY** } contrivance, captious argument, or fallacy  
 designed to deceive. *σοφιστής* (third pers. perf. pass. *σε-σόφισται*), a master of one's craft.

**SORUS**—one of the fruit-dots or small clusters of minute capsules on the back of the fronds of ferns. *σωρός*, a heap.

SPASM } an involuntary contraction of one or more  
 SPASMODIC } muscles. σπασμός (σπάω, perf. pass. ἔ-σπασ-  
 μαι, I draw, [pass.] I am wrenched), a convulsion ;  
 σπασμώδης (σπασμός and εἶδος, form), convulsive.

SPATULA—diminutive of σπάθη, any broad blade, ladle  
 (akin to *spade*).

SPECTROSCOPE—(*hybrid*) an optical instrument for forming  
 and examining spectra or the several coloured rays of  
 which light is composed, separated by the refraction  
 of a prism or by other means. *Spectrum*, an appear-  
 ance, image ; σκοπέω, I view.

SPERM } σπέρμα (σπείρω, perf. pass. ἔ-σπαρμαι, I sow),  
 SPERMATIO } that which is sown, a seed.

SPERMACETI—a fatty matter obtained chiefly from the  
 head of the spermaceti whale. σπέρμα, that which  
 is sown, a seed ; κῆτος, a whale.

SPHACELATE—to mortify. σφάκελος, gangrene, mortifi-  
 cation.

SPHERE } σφαῖρα, a ball or globe.  
 SPHERICAL }

SPHEROID—a body or figure approaching to a sphere.  
 σφαῖρα, a sphere ; εἶδος, form, shape. N.B.—The  
 earth = an oblate spheroid (like an orange) ; a lemon  
 = a prolate spheroid.

SPHINX—a fabled monster with the winged body of a lion  
 and the face and breast of a young woman. σφίγξ  
 (gen. σφιγγός), from σφίγγω, I throttle, I bind fast.  
 N.B.—She is said to have murdered all who failed  
 to guess a riddle which she proposed.

SPHYGMOGRAPH—a contrivance for indicating the character  
 of the pulse as to force and extent of undulations.  
 σφυγμός (σφύζω, I throb), the beating of the heart,  
 the pulse ; γράφω, I write, register.

SPIRÆA—a genus of plants including the *meadow-sweet*

and the *hardhack*. *σπειραία* (*σπεῖρα*, a coil), a shrubby flower with the cells of its pods *spirally* twisted up.

SPIRE } *σπεῖρα*, anything wound round or upon a thing ;  
SPIRAL } a coil.

SPLANCHNOLOGY—a treatise or description of the viscera.  
*σπλάγχνον*, an entrail ; *λόγος*, discourse.

SPLEEN—*σπλήν* (gen. *σπληνός*), the milt, spleen. N.B.—The ancients supposed it to be the seat of anger or melancholy.

SPONDEE—*σπονδεῖος* (understand *πούς*, a foot), a foot, in metre, of two long syllables, so called because slow, solemn melodies were used at *σπονδαί* (plur. nom. of *σπονδή*, a *libation* or *drink-offering* made in concluding covenants or treaties ; see 1 Sam. vii. 6), a solemn treaty or truce.

SPONGE—*σπόγγος* or *σπογγία* (Lat. *spongia*), sponge : akin to *fungus*.

SPORADIC—*σποράς*, gen. *σποράδος* (*σπεῖρω*, I sow seed), scattered about. So, the islands off the west coast of Asia Minor called *Sporades*.

SPORE—one of the minute grains in flowerless plants which perform the function of seeds. *σπορά* or *σπόρος*, a sowing, seed sown.

STADIUM—a Greek measure of length =  $606\frac{1}{2}$  Eng. feet =  $\frac{1}{8}$  Roman mile. *στάδιον*, (strictly) that which stands fast : hence, a fixed standard of length, a stade.

STALACTIC } 1. Resembling a stalactite. 2. A pendent  
STALACTITE } cone of carbonate of lime resembling an  
STALAGMITE } icicle in form and attached to the roof or side of a cavern. 3. A deposit of earthy matter made by calcareous water dropping on the floor of caverns. *στάλαγμα* or *σταλαγμός* (*σταλάζω*, perf. pass. *ἐ-στάλαγμα*, 3 pers. *ἐ-στάλακται*, I fall in drops,



drip), that which drops, a drop. So, στακτός (σταζω, I fall drop by drop, distil), oozing out in drops.

STAMBOUL = ἐς τὴν πόλιν, to the city, i. e. Constantinople; so modern name of Attalia = Sattalia = ἐς Ἀττάλειαν.

STAMEN—the male organ of flowers. στῆμιν (ἵστημι, I stand), the warp—in the ancient upright loom, at which the weaver stood instead of sitting.

STATER = a tetradrachm (which see) = a shekel. This was either a silver coin worth about 3s. 3d. or four Attic drachmæ (see St. Matt. xvii. 27, Grk. and margin), or a gold coin worth 20 drachmæ or 16s. 3d. It was a standard coin or weight. στατήρ (ἵστημι, lengthened from obsolete verb στάω, I make to stand, stand, fix), any weight.

STATICS—στατική (understand τέχνη, art), the science which treats of the properties of bodies at rest (ἵστημι, or ἵσταμαι, I cause to stand). Opposite to dynamics.

STEARINE—one of the proximate principles of animal fat. στέαρ, hard fat, tallow, suet.

STEGANOGRAPHY—the art of writing in cipher. στεγανός (στέγω, I cover closely, keep secret), covered; γράφω, I write.

STEOGRAPHY—the art of inscribing characters on pillars. στήλη, a pillar, monument; γράφω, I write.

STENOGRAPHY—(vulgo) shorthand. στενός, narrow, scanty; γράφω, I write.

STEPHEN—στέφανος, a crown.

STEREOGRAPH } 1. A photographic picture or a pair of  
STEREOGRAPHIC } such prepared for exhibition in a stereo-  
STEREOGRAPHY } scope (which see). 2. Made according  
to the rules of stereography. 3. The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane. στερεός, solid; γράφω, I write.

**STEREOSCOPE**—an optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of *solid* forms. *στερεός*, solid ; *σκοπέω*, I look at, view.

**STEREOTYPE**—fixed metal plates cast from moveable types (see *Lithotype*). *στερεός*, solid ; *τύπος*, model, form, a figure or impression wrought in metal.

**STETHOSCOPE**—a tube so constructed that when applied to the chest the operator may, by auscultation, judge of the action or condition (*e. g.*) of the heart, lungs, &c. *στήθος*, breast, heart ; *σκοπέω*, I see, survey.

**STIGMA**—(commonly) a mark of infamy ; in botany, the upper part of the pistil of a flower. *στίγμα* (*στίζω*, perf. pass. *ἔ-στιγμαί*, I brand), a mark burnt in, a brand.

**STILBITE**—a mineral of the zeolite (which see) family, consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, with 17 or 18 per cent. water ; found in amygdaloid (which see). *στίλβω*, I glitter, glisten.

**STIPE**—the base of a frond, as of a fern ; the stalk of a pistil ; the stem of a fungus. Lat. *stipes*. *στύπος*, a stem, stump.

**STOIC**—*στοιά*, a porch, portico. N.B.—Stoics = philosophers of the porch, founded by Zeno, who taught under a porch at Athens (see Acts xvii. 18), that men should be unimpassioned.

**STOLE**—a long and narrow scarf with fringed ends that crossed the breast to the girdle, and thence descended in front on both sides as low as the knees : called also the *orarium*. *στολή* (*στέλλω*, I array), a robe, piece of dress.

**STOMA**—the minute breathing-pores of leaves or other organs. *στόμα*, a mouth.

**STOMACH**—*στόμαχος* (*στόμα*, a mouth), the throat, gullet, alimentary canal.

**STORAX**—a fragrant resin resembling benzoin. *στίραξ*, the shrub or tree which yields this resinous gum.

**STORY** (see *History*).

**STRABOTOMY**—the operation for the removal of squinting by the division of the muscle which distorts the eye-ball. *στραβός* (*στρέφω*, 2 aor. pass. *ἔστραφην*, I turn), distortion, squinting; *τομή*, cutting.

**STRANGLE**—to choke. Lat. *strangulare*. *στραγγαλίζω* (*στραγγάλη*, a halter; which from *στράγγω*, I draw tight, squeeze), I strangle.

**STRANGURY**—*στραγγουρία* (*στράγγε*, gen. *στραγγός*, a drop; *οὐρέω*, I make water), retention of the urine when it falls by *drops*.

**STRATAGEM**—*στρατήγημα* (*στρατός*, an army; *ἡγεομαι*, I lead), the art or office of a general (*στρατηγός*), a piece of generalship.

**STRATEGY**—*στρατηγία*, the qualification of a strategist or general (*στρατηγός*).

**STRATOCRACY**—a military government. *στρατός*, an army; *κράτος*, rule, sway, sovereignty.

**STROBILITE**—a fossil cone found in the cretaceous and oolitic formations in England. *στρόβιλος* (*στροβός*, which from *στρέφω*, I turn, a top), anything twisted up, a cone, fir-cone; *λίθος*, a stone.

**STROPHÈ**—*στροφή* (*στρέφω*, I turn), a turning; the song sung during the dancing of the chorus *to one side* of the orchestra (succeeded by the *antistrophè*, and sometimes the *epode*, both which see).

**STROCHNINE**—a vegetable alkaloid, the most active of the Java poisons. *σπύχνος*, nightshade.

**STYLE**—*στυλος*, a stake, post, style or writing-pen; a pointed instrument for writing on tablets covered with wax (Lat. *stilus*: akin to *στέλεχος*, a stalk). See Hor. Lib. i. Sat. x. l. 72. N.B.—Style = a

distinction in the use of this *style*, or a peculiar mode of expression or execution, *e. g.* of phraseology, architecture, dress, &c.

STYLITE—one of a sect of solitaries who lived on the top of a column or pillar. *στυλίτης*, placed above or standing on a pillar (*στῦλος*).

STYLOBATE—any basement, continuous or otherwise, on which columns are raised. *στῦλος*, a pillar; *βάσις*, a pedestal.

STYLOGRAPHY—the art of tracing lines on cards or tablets. *στῦλος*, a style, &c.; *γράφω*, I write.

STYPTIC—*στυπτικός* (*στυφώ*, I contract), having the power of an astringent.

SUGAR (see *Saccharine*).

SUPER } (in composition) = *ὑπέρ*, above, over, in excess =  
SUPRA } hyper, the letter *s* taking the place of the aspi-  
SUR } rate.

SURGEON (*chirurgion*)—*χειρουργός* (*χείρ*, the hand; *ἔργον*, a work): hence, properly, an *operating* medical practitioner.

SYCAMINE—*συκάμινος*, the mulberry-tree, St. Luke xvii. 6.

SYCAMORE—the fig-mulberry. *συκόμορος* (*σῦκον*, a fig; *μόρον*, a mulberry-tree); *συκομωραία* (St. Luke xix. 4) = the Egyptian fig, resembling the *fig* in its fruit, and the *mulberry* in its leaves. See Amos vii. 14, marg.

SYCOPHANT—*σῦκον*, a fig; *φαίνω*, I show, make to appear: hence, originally, a *fig-informer* (because of an obsolete law at Athens against the exportation of figs): hence, a mean fellow, a flatterer.

SYLLABLE—*συλλαβή* (*συλ-λαμβάνω*, 2 aor. *συνέλαβον*, I collect, bring together), that which is held together, especially several letters forming one sound.

SYLLABUS—a table of contents, a compendium, abstract (same derivation as *syllable*, which see).

**SYLLEPSIS**—the use of words in a literal and metaphorical sense at the same time. *σύλληψις* (*συν-λαμβάνω*, fut. *συν-λήψομαι*, I take together, comprise), a taking or putting together, a grasping with the mind (of the application of the *same* word to different nouns but in a different sense).

**SYLLOGISM**—*συλλογισμός* (*συν-λογίζομαι*, I reason from premisses, perf. pass. *συν-λε-λόγισμαι*), a reckoning together, a conclusion from two premisses. N.B.—The regular logical form of every argument consists of three propositions: the first two are called *premisses*, and the last the *conclusion*.

**SYLPH**—a fairy or imaginary being inhabiting the air. *σίλφη*, a kind of grub, beetle, or moth.

**SYMBOL**—*σύμβολον* (*συν-βάλλω*, I join, unite, bring together), a tally or watchword. N.B.—*Symbolum* was the most ancient name given to the Creed: this confession of faith, by which soldiers of Christ are distinguished from unbelievers, being compared to the military *watchword* or *passport*.

**SYMMETRY**—*συμμετρία* (*σύν*, together; *μέτρον*, a measure), due proportion.

**SYMPATHY**—fellow-feeling, compassion. *σύν*, together; *πάθος*, suffering, feeling (Lat. *com-passio*).

**SYMPHONY**—a harmony of sounds. *σύν*, together; *φωνή*, a voice, sound.

**SYMPIEZOMETER**—a sensitive kind of barometer, in which the *pressure* of the atmosphere acting upon a liquid, as oil, in the lower portion of the instrument, *compresses* an elastic gas in the upper part. *συμπίεσις* (*συμπιέζω*, I squeeze together), a compression; *μέτρον*, a measure.

**SYMPOSIUM**—entertainment, feast, dialogue. *συμπόσιον* (*σύν*, together; *πόσις* [*πίνω*, I drink], a drinking-

bout), a drinking-party. N.B.—Plato, Xenophon, and Plutarch wrote *dialogues* under this name of *Symposia*.

ΣΥΜΠΤΟΜ—(strictly) something which happens in concurrence with another thing. σύμπτωμα (συμπίπτω, perf. act. συμ-πέ-πτωκα, I happen or fall out at the same time), anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty: hence, a sign or token.

ΣΥΝΑΪΡΕΣΙΣ—συναίρεισις (σύν, together; αἰρέω, I take), a drawing together. N.B.—The opposite of *diæresis* (which see).

ΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ—συναγωγή (συν-άγω, I collect), a place of assembly (of the Jews). St. James ii. 2, Grk.

ΣΥΝΑΛΕΦΗ } a contraction of syllables by suppressing  
ΣΥΝΑΛΕΦΗ } some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word before another diphthong. συναλοιφή (σύν, together; ἀλείφω, I smear), a melting together.

ΣΥΝΑΠΤΗ—a name given by Greek ritualists to a form of Litany which preceded the Liturgy: so called from its *gathering together* many petitions. συναπτός, joined together. (See *Ectenê*.)

ΣΥΝΑΞΙΣ—a congregation or assembly; a term used by Christian writers to distinguish their own assemblies from those of the Jews: applied more especially to those more solemn assemblies at which the Eucharist was celebrated. σύναξις (συν-άγω, I gather together), a bringing together, an assembly (especially of Communicants).

ΣΥΝΧΡΟΝΙΖΕΙΝ—to agree in time; to be simultaneous. σύν, together; χρόνος, time.

ΣΥΝΟΠΗ—an elision of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word (*e. g.* ne'er = never); also, a fainting or swooning through an interruption of the motion of the heart and suspension of the action of

the brain. *συγκοπή* (*σύν*, together; *κόπτω*, I cut), a cutting away or off.

**SYNCRETIC**—uniting, blending together. *συγκρητικός*, compounding, compositive; *e.g.* synthetic history=history compiled or compounded of various accounts tentatively harmonized.

**SYNDICS**—*σύνδικοι*, plur. of *σύνδικος* (*σύν*, together; *δίκη*, a trial, law-suit), judges or advocates in a cause.

**SYNECDOCHE**—*συνεκδοχή* (*σύν*, with; *ἐκδέχομαι*, I take or receive), a figure in which the whole is put for a part, or *vice versa*.

**SYNOD**—*σύνodus* (*σύν*, together with; *ὁδός*, a way), a coming together, an assembly, a company. See St. Luke ii. 44, Grk.

**SYNODITE** (= *Cenobite*, which see)—*σύνodus* (see *Synod*).

**SYNONYM** } 1. A word having the same meaning as  
**SYNONYMOUS** } another word in the same language. 2.

Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea. *σύν*, together with; *ὄνομα* or *ὄνυμα*, a name.

**SYNOPSIS**—a general view, a conspectus. *σύνοψις* (*σύν*, together with; *ὄψις*, a view; *ὄψομαι*, fut. of *ὄρω*, I see), the sight at a glance.

**SYNOPTIC** } a title given to the first three Gospels.

**SYNOPTICAL** } *συν-οπτικός*, pertaining to a general view; exhibiting in a compendious form.

**SYNTAX**—*σύνταξις* (*σύν*, with; *τάξις*, order; *τάσσω*, fut. *τάξω*, I arrange), the combination or arrangement of words and sentences.

**SYNTHESIS** } *σύνθεσις* (*σύν*, together; *τίθημι*, I put), a  
**SYNTHETIC** } putting together, a composition. The opposite to *analysis* (which see).

**SYPHON** (see *Siphon*).

**SYREN** (see *Siren*).

**SYRINGE**—a squirt. *σῦριγξ* (gen. *σύριγγος*), a pipe or tube.

SYSMOGRAPH (see *Seismograph*).

SYSTEM—σύστημα (σύν, together; ἵστημι, I place), an assemblage of many things put together (in regular subordination).

SYSTOLÈ—συστολή (συστέλλω, I draw together, contract), a lessening, contraction (of the heart). See *Diastolè*.

SYZYGY—the point of an orbit, as of the moon or a planet, at which it is in conjunction or opposition with the sun. συζυγία (σύν, together; ζυγόν, a yoke), a yoking together. Phil. iv. 3, Grk., a yoke-fellow.

T, t—TAU. T, τ. TH—Θ, θ.

TACHOMETER } an instrument for measuring velocity in  
TACHEOMETER } machines, &c., and that of projectiles.  
τάχος (gen. τάχεος), quickness, swiftness; μέτρον, a measure.

TACHYGRAPHY—the art of rapid writing; stenography.  
ταχύς, quick; γράφω, I write.

TACTICS—the science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and conducting their evolutions; the art of manœuvring. τακτικά (τάσσω, I arrange, array), neut. plur. of τακτικός, fit for or skilled in ordering.

TADPOLE—(hybrid.) Tade = toad (Lat. *pullus*); πῶλος, a foal or young animal.

TALBOT-TYPE (see *Calotype*).

TALISMAN—a magical figure, a charm (through the Arabic *tilsam*). τέλεσμα, an initiation, incantation.

TAPESTRY } τάπης (gen. τάπητος), a carpet made of wool.  
TAPIS } N.B.—Tapis meant formerly the cover of a council-table: hence, upon the tapis = under consideration.



TAUROMACHY—bull-fighting. ταῦρος, a bull; μάχη, a fight.

TAUTOLOGY } a repetition of the same meaning in dif-  
TAUTOLOGICAL } ferent words, or needless repetition. τὸ αὐτό (contracted into ταῦτό), the same thing; λόγος, a word.

TAUTOPHONY—repetition of the same sound. τὸ αὐτό, the same thing; φωνή, a sound.

TAXIDERMY } the art of preparing and preserving the  
TAXIDERMIST } skin of animals. τάξις, the arranging; δέρμα, the skin of animals: hence, 2. = a *stuffer*.

TEAT—(Ang.-Sax. *tit, titt.*) τίθη or τιθός, the nipple of a woman's breast; a nurser.

TECHNICAL—pertaining to mechanical arts; specially appropriate to any art, science, or business. τεχνικός (τέχνη, art, the regular method of doing or making a thing), relating to art.

TECTONIC—τεκτονικός (τέκτων, a building), skilled in or pertaining to building.

TELEGRAM—a message by telegraph. τῆλε, far off, at a distance; γράμμα, that which is written. N.B.—This word literally means *a letter at a distance*. The correct word should be *Telegrapheme*, through the verb τηλεγραφέω, which from τηλεγραφός.

TELEGRAPH—an instrument or apparatus for transmitting, by electro-magnetism, information between places afar off from each other. τῆλε, far off; γράφω, I write.

TELEOLOGY—the science or doctrine of the *final* causes of things. τέλος (gen. τέλεος), an end; λόγος, discourse.

TELEOSAURUS—a genus of fossil *saurians* of the secondary epoch. τέλεος, complete; σαῦρος, a lizard.

TELEPHONE—an instrument for the transmission of arti-

culate *sound* by electricity. *τῆλε*, afar off ; *φωνή*, a voice, sound.

TELESCOPE—an optical instrument employed in viewing objects at a distance or afar off. *τῆλε*, far off ; *σκοπέω*, I view.

TELESTICH—a poem in which the *final* letters of the lines make a name. *τέλος*, the end ; *στίχος*, a line, verse. (Opposite to *acrostic*, which see.)

TELIC—denoting intention or purpose. *τελικός* (*τέλος*, the fulfilment or completion of a thing ; the end or issue), pertaining or belonging to the *τέλος*, e. g. “*in order that it might be fulfilled.*” (See *Ecclastic*.)

TENDON—from Lat. *tendo*, I stretch : akin to *τένων* (*τείνω*, I stretch), a sinew.

TERATOLOGY—the science which treats of malformations and monstrosities. *τέρας* (gen. *τέρατος*), a wonder, monster ; *λόγος*, a discourse.

TEREBINTH—*τερέβινθος*, the turpentine-tree.

TERM—*τέρμα*, a boundary, a finishing.

TESSARADECADES—periods of fourteen similar portions of time. *τέσσαρα* (neut. of *τέσσαρες*), four ; *δεκάς* (gen. *δεκάδος*), ten. See St. Matt. i. 17.

TETANUS—a painful and usually fatal disease, the chief symptom being persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles. *τέτανος* (*τείνω*, I stretch), a tension, straining ; vulgo, *lock-jaw*.

N.B.—*τέρα* is only used as a prefix, and is then equivalent to *τέτταρα*, *τέσσαρα*, the neut. of *τέσσαρες*, four.

TETRACHORD—a series of four sounds of which the extremes constitute a *fourth*. *τέτρα*, four ; *χορδή*, a string or chord of a musical instrument.

TETRADRACHM (= a stater = a shekel)—*τετραδραχμον*, an Attic coin of the value of four drachmæ (which see).

- TETRAGON**—a plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle.  
*τέτρα*, four; *γωνία*, an angle.
- TETRA-GRAMMATON**—the name of the Deity, consisting of four letters. Heb. *יהוה*; Grk. *θεός*; Lat. *Deus*; Pers. *Syre*; Assyrian, *Abud*; Egyptian, *Amon*.  
*τέτρα*, four; *γράμμα* (plur. *γράμματα*), a letter.
- TETRAHEDRON**—a solid figure enclosed by four triangles.  
*τέτρα*, four; *ἔδρα*, a base, seat.
- TETRALOGY**—a series of four dramas, *i. e.* a trilogy (which see) and a comic or satyric drama. *τέτρα*, four; *λόγος*, discourse.
- TETRAMETER**—a verse consisting of four measures or feet.  
*τέτρα*, four; *μέτρον*, a measure.
- TETRAPETALOUS**—containing four distinct petals. *τέτρα*, four; *πέταλον*, a leaf (of a flower).
- TETRAPHYLLOUS**—having four leaves. *τέτρα*, four; *φύλλον*, a leaf (of foliage).
- TETRARCH**—one of four chiefs in a country, or the governor of the fourth part of a province; St. Luke iii. 1.  
*τέτρα*, four; *ἀρχός*, a ruler.
- TETRASTICH**—a poem consisting of four verses. *τέτρα*, four; *στίχος*, a row, verse.
- TETRASTYLE**—a building with four columns in front.  
*τέτρα*, four; *στῦλος*, a pillar, column.
- TETRASYLLABLE**—a word of four syllables. *τέτρα*, four; (see *Syllable*.)
- THANATOPSIS**—a view of or meditation on death. *θάνατος*, death; *ὄψις* (*ὀπτομαι*, fut. *ὀψομαι*, I see), a sight, a viewing, vision.
- THAUMATROPE**—an optical toy for showing the persistence of the impressions upon the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn. *θαῦμα*, a wonder, marvel; *τροπέω* (poetic for *τρέπω*), I turn, or *τρόπος*, a turning; a wonder-turner.

- THAUMATURGE**—*θαυματ-ουργός* (*θαῦμα*, gen. -ματος, a wonder; *ἔργον*, a work), a conjuror, juggler, wonder-worker.
- THAUMATURGY**—the act of performing something wonderful. *θαῦμα* (gen. *θαύματος*), a wonder; *ἔργον*, a work.
- THEATRE**—*θέατρον* (*θεάομαι*, I view, gaze at), a place for seeing a spectacle. See 1 Cor. iv. 9, margin and the Greek.
- THEISM** } a belief in God without belief in any revelation.  
**THEIST** } *θεός*, god.
- THEME**—*θέμα* (*τίθημι*, I place, set), a subject or topic treated of or laid down.
- THEMIS**—*θέμις* (gen. *θέμιστος* or *θέμιδος*), law. The goddess of justice.
- THEOBROMA**—a genus of plants producing the cacao or chocolate nut. *θεός*, god; *βρῶμα* (*βι-βρώσκω*, perf. pass. *βέ-βρωμαι*, I eat), food.
- THEOCRACY**—government by the immediate direction of God. *θεός*, god; *κράτος* (*κρατέω*, I hold sway), rule; *e. g.* that of the Jews before the government by kings.
- THEODOLITE**—a telescopic instrument used by land surveyors and in trigonometrical surveys for the accurate measurement of horizontal angles and, usually, of vertical angles. *θεάομαι*, I see; *δολιχός*, long.
- THEOGONY**—that part of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities. *θεός*, god; *γένω* (obsolete present of *γίγνομαι*), I am born, or *γόνος*, descent.
- THEOLOGY**—the science which treats of the being and attributes of God, His relations to us, His Providence, His will respecting our actions, His purposes with respect to our end. *θεός*, god; *λόγος*, discourse.
- THEOMACHY**—opposition to the Divine will. *θεός*, god; *μάχη*, a battle (see Acts v. 39; xxiii. 9, Grk.).

**THEOMORPHIC**—a term applied to man as created in the image of God ; see Gen. i. 26, 27 ; 1 Cor. xi. 7. *θεός*, god ; *μορφή*, form.

**THEOPHANY**—a manifestation of God to man by an actual appearance *or* in the flesh. *θεοφάνεια* (*θεός*, god ; *φαίνομαι*, I am seen, appear), the Festival of the Nativity.

**THEOPNEUSTIC**—given by inspiration of the Spirit of God. *θεόπνευστος* (*θεός*, god ; *πνέω*, fut. *πνεύσομαι*, I breathe), inspired of God. See 2 Tim. iii. 16, Grk. ; *also*, 2 St. Pet. i. 21.

**THEOPHILUS**—*θεός*, god ; *φίλος*, a friend.

**THEOREM** } *θεώρημα* (*θεωρέω*, perf. pass. *τε-θεώρημαι*, I  
**THEORETIC** } look at, behold, contemplate), a thing con-  
**THEORIST** } templated by the mind, a principle deduced.

N.B.—A principle or proposition to be proved or demonstrated, *e. g.* Euclid, Book i. Prop. 4. Hence, Q.E.D., *Quod erat demonstrandum*. (See *Problem*.)

**THEORY**—an hypothesis ; a speculative doctrine apart from practice. *θεωρία*, contemplation, reflection.

**THEOSOPHY**—a direct knowledge of God by extraordinary illuminations. *θεός*, god ; *σοφία*, wisdom.

**THERAPEUTICS**—that part of medical knowledge which treats of remedies for diseases. *θεραπεύω*, I am an attendant (*θεράπων*), I wait on, serve : *hence*, I tend the sick, heal, cure.

**THERMAL**—pertaining to heat. *θερμός* (*θέρω*, I warm), warm, hot, boiling.

**THERMOTOGRAPH**—a self-registering thermometer. *θερμότης*, warmth, heat ; *γράφω*, I write, register.

**THERMOMETER**—an instrument for measuring temperature. *θέρμη*, heat ; *μέτρον*, a measure.

**THERMOPHILE**—an instrument composed of two metals, by

the disturbance of the *thermal* equilibrium between which an electric current is produced. *θέρμη* (*θέρω*, I make hot, burn), heat; *πιλώω*, I press close, condense.

**THERMOSCOPE**—an instrument for indicating *changes* of temperature without pointing out the *degrees* of heat causing them: *hence*, called the *differential thermometer*. *θέρμη*, heat; *σκοπέω*, I view, look at.

**THESAURUS**—a treasury or store-house. *θησαυρός* (*θε*, root of *τίθημι*, I place), store laid up.

**THESIS**—*θέσις* (*τίθημι*, fut. *θήσω*, I place, set), a proposition or subject.

**THEURGY**—the ability (imagined by the Egyptian Platonists) to move the gods to impart secrets which surpass the powers of reason. *θειουργία* (*θεός*, god; *ἔργον*, a work), sorcery.

**THOLOBATE**—the substructure on which a dome or cupola rests. *θόλος*, an arched roof; *βάσις*, a pedestal.

**THORAX**—the portion of the trunk between the neck and the abdomen. *θώραξ*, the breast, a breast-plate.

**THRENODY**—a song of lamentation. *θρήνος* (*θρέομαι*, I lament), a wailing; *ψδῆ*, a song.

**THROMBUS**—a coagulum of blood. *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot.

**THRONE**—*θρόνος*, a seat.

**THYME**—*θύμος* (*θύω*, I sacrifice), thyme, used to burn with sacrifices.

**TIARA**—*τιάρα*, the Persian head-dress, worn upright by the king.

**TICHO RRHINE**—a fossil rhinoceros with a middle, vertical, bony septum or wall to support the nose. *τείχος*, a wall; *ῥίς* (gen. *ῥινός*), a nose.

**TILMUS**—a picking of the bedclothes. *τιλμός* (*τίλλω*,

perf. pass. *τέτλμαι*, I pluck, pull), a pulling, picking—*a symptom in fatal sickness.*

**TIMOCRACY**—government by men of property, according to their means. *τιμή*, honour, a valuing or valuation ; *κράτος*, rule, power.

**TMSIS**—a figure by which a compound word is separated by one or more words. *τμήσις* (*τέμνω*, 2 pers. perf. pass. *τέτμησαι*, or *τμήγω*, I cut, cleave), a cutting off or in two.

**TOMB**—*τύμβος*, a mound of earth raised over a corpse.

**TOME**—*τόμος* (*τέμνω*, I cut), a piece cut off, a part of a book rolled up by itself : *hence*, a volume.

**TOPE** } *τόνος* (*τείνω*, I stretch), a straining or pitching of  
**TONIC** } the voice : *hence*, a tone.

**TOPHUS**—calcareous concretions about the joints, &c. *τόφος*, a loose species of stone, tuff, sandstone.

**TOPIC** } 1. The subject of any distinct portion of a dis-  
**TOPICS** } course or argument. 2. Common-places (*i.e.* the places from or to which arguments may be derived or are to be referred). *τόπος*, a place or a passage in an author.

**TOPOGRAPHY**—the description of a particular place. *τόπος*, a spot ; *γράφω*, I write.

**TOREUTIC**—belonging to work in relief or highly finished or polished. *τορεύω*, I bore through, work in relief, chase.

**TOXICAL** } 1. Poisonous. 2. The science which treats  
**TOXICOLOGY** } of poisons. *τοξικός* (*τόξον*, a bow, which in the plural often signifies bow and arrows or arrows only), of or for the bow ; and hence, *τοξικόν* = *poison* in which arrows were dipped ; *λόγος*, discourse.

**TOXOPHILITE**—a lover of archery. *τόξον*, a bow ; *φίλος*, a lover.

TRACHEA } 1. The windpipe. 2. Inflammation of the  
 TRACHITIS } windpipe. *τραχεΐα* (fem. of *τραχύς*, rough, the  
 word *ἀσθησία* understood), the windpipe.

TRACHEOTOMY—the operation of making an opening into  
 the windpipe. Trachea and *τομή*, a cutting.

TRACHYTE—a feldspathic, volcanic rock, breaking with a  
 rough surface. *τραχύτης* (*τραχύς*, rugged), roughness,  
 ruggedness.

TRAGEDIAN } 1. A writer or actor of tragedy. 2. A dra-  
 TRAGEDY } matic poem; “poetry in its deepest earnest :”  
*hence*, a fatal and mournful event. *τραγωδία* (*τράγος*,  
 a he-goat; *ὥδή*, a song), an heroic play, literally a  
*goat-song*, because a goat was the prize.

TRAPEZIUM—a plane figure contained by four right lines,  
 no two of which are parallel. *τραπέζιον* (dim. of  
*τάπεζα*), a small table.

TRAUMATIC—adapted to the cure of wounds *or* produced  
 by wounds. *τραῦμα* (*τιτρώσκω*, perf. pass. *τέ-τρωμαι*,  
 I wound, hurt), a wound.

TREACLE (Old Eng. *triacle*)—*θηριακή* (*θηρίον*, a wild  
 animal), *understand* *ἀντίδοτος*, antidote: *hence*, an  
 antidote against poison, which this confection was  
 supposed to be.

TREASURE—French, *trésor*; Lat. *thesaurus*, which from  
*θησαυρός*, anything laid *or* stored up.

TRIANDROUS—having three distinct and equal stamens.  
*τρῆς* (in composition *τρι*), three; *ἀνήρ* (gen. *ἀνδρός*),  
 a man.

TRIARCHY—government by three persons. *τρῆς*, three;  
*ἀρχή*, sovereignty.

TRIBOMETER—an instrument for ascertaining the degree of  
 friction in *rubbing* surfaces. *τρίβος*, a rubbing;  
*μέτρον*, a measure.



- TRIBRACH**—a poetic foot of three short syllables. *τρεῖς*, three; *βραχύς*, short.
- TRICHINA**—an animal parasite found in the muscles of animals, even in man. *τρίχινος* (*θρίξ*, gen. *τριχός*, hair), from or of hair, hairy.
- TRICHOPTER**—an insect with four hairy membranous wings. *θρίξ* (gen. *τριχός*), hair; *πτερόν*, a wing.
- TRICHORD**—an instrument having three strings. *τρεῖς*, three; *χορδή*, a string (of a musical instrument).
- TRICLINIUM**—a couch for three persons to recline on at meals, or a dining-room with three couches. *τρεῖς*, three; *κλίνη*, a couch.
- TRIERARCH**—the commander of a trireme. *τριήρης*, a galley with three banks of oars; *ἀρχή*, sovereignty, or *ἀρχός*, a leader, chief.
- TRIGAMY**—the state of having three wives or three husbands. *τρεῖς*, three; *γάμος*, marriage.
- TRIGLYPH**—*τρεῖς*, three; *γλύφω*, I hollow out. (See *Glyph*.)
- TRIGON** } 1. A triangle. 2. That branch of mathe-
- TRIGONOMETRY** } matics which treats of the relations of the sides and angles of a triangle. *τρεῖς*, three; *γωνία*, an angle; *μέτρον*, a measure. N.B.—The Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and Ireland is trigonometrical, the measurement being made by a series of triangles beginning from a definite fixed base.
- TRIHEDRON**—a solid figure having three equal sides. *τρεῖς*, three; *ἔδρα*, a base.
- TRILITH**—a pillar or column consisting of three stones. *τρεῖς*, three; *λίθος*, a stone.
- TRILOBITE**—one of an extinct family of crustaceans; a jointed creature of the crab kind with prominent eyes. *τρι* for *τρεῖς*, three; *λοβός*, a lobe.

- TRILOGY—a series of three dramas. *τρῆς*, three; *λόγος*, a discourse. See Shakespeare's Henry VI., and the Agamemnon, Choëphoræ, and Eumenides of the tragic poet Æschylus.
- TRIMETER—a poetical division of verse consisting of three measures. *τρῆς*, three; *μέτρον*, a measure, metre.
- TRINOPTOSCOPE—*τρῆς*, three; *ὀπτομαι*, I see; *σκοπός*, one that looks out, or the object on which one fixes the eye.
- TRIPETALOUS—with three petals. *τρῆς*, three; *πέταλον*, a leaf.
- TRIPHTHONG—a union of three vowels in one sound. *τρῆς*, three; *φθόγγος*, a voice, a sound.
- TRIPOD } a three-footed stool. *τρῆς*, three; *πούς* (gen. *ποδός*), a foot. N.B.—It was the stool on which the priests and sibyls were placed to render oracles; as used at Cambridge it refers to the three-legged stool on which the examiners formerly sat, and hence has come to mean an examination, *e. g.* mathematical or classical or theological, &c., tripos.
- TRIPTOTE—a noun having three cases only. *τρῆς*, three; *πτωτός*, liable to fall (*πτῶσις*, a case). (See *Aptote*.)
- TRIPTYCH—an altar-piece in three compartments, the middle fixed, and the others folding on this. *τρῆς*, three; *πτυχή* or *πτύξ*, gen. *πτυχός* (*πτύσσω*, fut. *πτύξω*, I fold), anything in folds.
- TRIREME—(*hybrid*.) *τρῆς*, three; *remus*, an oar. (See *Trierarch*.)
- TRISAGION—(Lat. *ter-sanctus*) thrice-holy. *τρῆς*, three; *ἅγιος*, holy (see Isa. vi. 3; Rev. iv. 8).
- TRISYLLABLE—*τρῆς*, three; *συλλαβή*, a syllable (which see).
- TRITHEIST—one who believes in three gods. *τρῆς*, three; *θεός*, god.

TRIUMPH—*θρίαμβος*, a hymn to Bacchus or a procession in honour of him. Used to express the Roman *triumphus*, which seems to be akin to it.

TROCHEE } a foot consisting of a long and a short syllable.

TROCHAIC } *τροχαῖος* (understand *πούς*, a foot), tripping (*τρέχω*, I run).

TROCHILIC—characterized by rotary motion. *τροχιλία* (*τροχός*, anything that runs round), a pulley.

TROCHLEA—the articular surface at the lower extremity of the shoulder-bone (forming a sort of *pulley* on which the ulna moves). *τροχιλία* (*τρέχω*, I run), a pulley.

TROGLODYTE—*τρογλοδύτης* (*τρώγλη*, a hole, cave; *δύω*, I enter, make my way into), one who creeps into holes.

TROPE—the use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it. *τρόπος* (*τρέπω*, I turn), a turn, way of life, custom, mode.

TROPHY—*τρόπαιον* (*τροπή* [*τρέπω*, I turn], a turning round or about, and so putting an enemy to flight), a trophy, consisting of shields, &c., taken from the enemy, and erected at the point where the enemy *turned*: hence, anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory.

TROPICAL } 1. Pertaining to the tropics; figurative. 2.

TROPICS } The two small circles of the celestial sphere on each side and parallel to the equator, at a distance of  $23^{\circ} 28'$ , from each of which the sun *turns* to the equator. *τροπικός* (understand *κύκλος*, a circle), the tropic or solstice.

TROUT—a fresh-water fish of the genus *salmo*. *τρώκτης* (*τρώγω*, I gnaw), a gnawer: from this came the later Latin *trutta*: hence, Italian *truta*, and our *trout*.

TUNE—(a different form of *Tone*, which see).

TUNNY—*θύννος* (*θύνω* or *θύω*, I rush, dart along), a fish of the mackerel family.

TYMPANITIS—a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched tight *like a drum*. τυμπανίτης (τύμπανον, a drum).

TYMPANUM—the drum of the ear. τύμπανον, a drum, timbrel.

TYPE } τύπος (τύπτω, 2 aor. ἔτυπον, I strike, beat), a  
TYPICAL } blow, the impress of a seal, a type.

TYPHOID—resembling *typhus* (which see); εἶδος, form.

TYPHOON—a violent tornado or hurricane occurring in the Chinese seas. τυφών, a tempest, whirlwind, hurricane.

TYPHUS—a continuous fever with prostration and cerebral disorder. τυφός, smoke, mist, stupor.

TYPOGRAPHY—the art of printing *or* the operation of impressing types on paper. τύπος, type, &c.; γράφω, I write.

TYRANNY—cruel government or discipline. τύραννος (strictly Doric dialect for κοίρανος, κύριος, a lord and master), an absolute sovereign.

TYRANT—(with excrescent *t*) French, *tyran*; Lat. *tyrannus*; Grk. τύραννος, an absolute sovereign.

U, u. V, v—UPSILON. Υ, υ, Ου.

ULCER—a sore discharging *pus*. Lat. *ulcus*. ἔλκος, a wound, sore (especially a concealed one).

URÆMIA—blood-poisoning in some disorders of the urinary organs. οὔρον, urine; αἷμα, blood.

URANIA—one of the nine Muses (*i. e.* of astronomy). οὐρανός, the heavens.

URANOGRAPHY (see *Ouranography*).

URANUS—one of the primary planets: also called Herschel, from the discoverer, A.D. 1781, and called by him *Georgium Sidus*, in honour of George III.

οὐρανός, the heavens. (Uranus in ancient mythology was the father of Saturn.)

URETHRA—οὐρήθρα, the passage of the urine (οὔρον).

URINE—οὔρον.

URUS—the specific name of the species from which the common bull or ox and cow are supposed to be derived. Lat. *urus*. οὔρος, a wild bull.

UTOPIA—an imaginary country (see Sir T. More's work): hence, utopian = fanciful, impracticable. οὐ, not; τόπος, a place.

VARICOCELE—(*hybrid*) a swelling of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord. Lat. *varix*, a swollen vein; κήλη, a tumour.

VESPER—ἔσπερος, evening: hence, vespers = an evening service.

VIAL—φιάλη, a flat shallow cup; (now) a small glass bottle for liquids, medicine, &c.

## X, x—XI. Ξ, ξ.

XANTHINE—the yellow, insoluble colouring-matter contained in certain plants and in the petals of certain flowers, *e. g.* sun-flower. ξανθός, yellow.

XENODOCHY—reception of strangers, hospitality. ξένος, a guest or host; δοχή (δέχομαι, I receive), entertainment (see 1 Tim. v. 10, Grk.).

XIPHIAS } ξιφίας, ξιφοειδής (ξίφος, a sword; εἶδος, shape,  
XIPHOID } form). 1. The sword-fish. 2. Resembling a sword.

XYLOGRAPHY—wood-engraving. ξύλον, wood; γράφω, I write.

XYSTER—an instrument used by surgeons for scraping

bones. ξυστήρ (ξύω, I scrape, polish; ξυστός, smoothed), a scraper.

Z, z—ZETA. Ζ, ζ.

ZEAL—ardour in the pursuit of anything. ζήλος (ζέω, I am hot), emulation, jealousy.

ZEALOT—an enthusiast. ζηλωτής (ζηλώω, I rival), a rival, a zealous imitator.

ZEOLITE—a mineral species (always subsequent in origin to the formation of the containing rock) most abundant in the cavities of amygdaloids, basalts, and lavas; found also in granite or gneiss. ζέω, I boil; λίθος, a stone.

ZEPHYR—any gentle breeze. ζέφυρος (ζόφος, darkness, or the West), the west wind.

ZEUGMA—a figure in rhetoric applied to an expression where two nouns are joined to a verb which only suits one of them, but *suggests* the other verb; e. g. "I gave you milk to *drink*, not meat" (1 Cor. iii. 2, Grk.). ζεύγμα (ζεύγνυμι, perf. pass. ἔ-ζευγμαι, I join or link together), a band.

ZODIAC—it is that broad belt or zone in the heavens, divided into twelve parts, within which the sun, moon, &c., appear to move, and so called because the twelve signs of the zodiac are represented principally by the figures of animals, e. g. the bear, ram, &c. ζῶον or ζώδιον, a little animal.

ZOETROPE—a toy in which by rapid revolutions two separate objects are seen as one. ζῶον, an animal or the figure of one; τροπός, a turning.

ZONE—one of the five great divisions of the earth with

respect to latitude and temperature. ζώνη (ζώννυμι, I gird), a girdle or belt.

ZOOGRAPHY—a description of animals, their forms and habits. ζῶον, an animal; γράφω, I write.

ZOOLITE—an animal substance petrified or fossil. ζῶον, an animal; λίθος, a stone.

ZOOLOGY—that part of natural history which treats of the classification, structure, habits and habitations of animals. ζῶον, an animal; λόγος, a discourse.

ZOOPHYTE—a general term applied to simple *or* compound (*e. g.* corals) polyps (which see); sometimes applied to sponges, &c. ζῶον, an animal; φυτόν (φύω, I bring forth), a plant.

ZUMOMETER } an instrument for ascertaining the degree  
 ZUMOSIMETER } of fermentation occasioned by the mixture  
 ZYMOSIMETER } of different liquids, and the degree of heat  
 they acquire by fermentation. ζύμωσις (ζύμη, leaven), fermentation; μέτρον, a measure.

ZYMOTIC—pertaining to or caused by fermentation. ζύμη (ζυμώω, I cause to ferment), leaven. N.B.—Zymotic diseases (supposed to be caused by the reception into the body of a virus or poisonous principle) include all epidemic, endemic, infectious, and contagious diseases.

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